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Daily Report

# Near East & South Asia

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# Daily Report
## Near East & South Asia

*FBIS-NES-95-126* *30 June 1995*

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## Islamic Affairs

### Political Islam Review: AL-SHA'B 23 Jun

*NC2906103095*

[FBIS Editorial Report] The following is a comprehensive review of all items in the 23 June edition of the Arabic-language newspaper AL-SHA'B that pertain to political Islamic issues.

**CONTENTS:**

The 23 June issue is almost entirely devoted to reports, comments, and articles dealing with the dispute between journalists and the government over the amendments to the Penal Code toughening punishment in publication crimes as well as the scheduled strike called for by the Press Syndicate on 24 June, which has been put on hold, except for the following:

1. Detained Lawyer Dies of Torture
2. Party Official Disagrees With Writer's Separation Ruling

**DETAINED LAWYER DIES OF TORTURE**

An approximately 100-word report by Khalid Yunus on page 1 notes that Mustafa 'Iraqi, a lawyer held in the al-Wadi al-Jadid prison, died on Tuesday [20 June] as a result of the "brutal torture" he had been subjected to during his detention. The report adds that the Bar Association filed a request to the Attorney General on 21 June for an autopsy to be made on the body to determine the cause of death. Yunus adds that before his detention 3 years ago, 'Iraqi was in "good health."

**PARTY OFFICIAL DISAGREES WITH WRITER'S SEPARATION RULING**

Labor Party Secretary General 'Adil Husayn, in a boxed commentary within his regular article on page 5, comments on the Cairo Appeals Court's ruling on 14 June ordering the separation of Cairo University Professor Dr. Hamid Abu-Zayd, accused of heresy, from his wife. In his approximately 500-word commentary, Husayn notes that the court ruling has come at a time when "we are up to our necks in the battle against Law 93 concerning the press, a battle that has brought together all Egyptians in one front against the unjust despots." The court ruling, he adds, has caused obvious confusion in the ranks of the front, which was put together with difficulty, due to the exaggerated joy expressed by some people on the one hand and the provocative counterattacks launched by some "secularists" on the other. Describing the case as "complicated," Husayn shares Islamic Writer Dr. Muhammad 'Imarah's views on the multiplicity of mankind and adds that the "middle-of-the-road Islamic tide, of which the Labor Party is in the heart, accepts the establishment of various parties in Egypt, both Islamic and secularist," since this serves the "interests" of the nation at this age and under the current circumstances. If so, he asks, how would this square with the ruling to separate Dr. Abu-Zayd from his wife, particularly since the announcement of his apostasy is not conclusive? He adds: "Dr. Abu-Zayd is not an individual case; there is a broad social and intellectual segment that believes in the soundness of his ideas. Shall we have all of them divorce? What kind of sedition would we be dragged into by following this path? I radically disagree with the views of Abu-Zayd and his friends, but I agree with Dr. 'Imarah that the confrontation with them should be through intellectual debate and political struggle, not in courtrooms. We have confidence in the solidity of our religion and the power of our argument, so why should we resort to a method that runs contrary to the call for wisdom and good counsel? We stand to gain, God willing, in any intellectual confrontation, so why resort to other methods?" Concluding, Husayn writes: "In brief, I say that I disagree with the divorce ruling. Once again, let us resolve the matter calmly and with wisdom. Let us, all Egyptians, occupy ourselves with the more serious and true battles."

## Palestinian Affairs

### 'Abbas Zaki Interviewed on Hamas

*95AA0172B Umm al-Fahm SAWT AL-HAQQ WA-AL-HURRIYAH in Arabic 28 Apr 95 p 9*

["Text" of "exclusive" telephone interview with Fatah Central Committee member 'Abbas Zaki, in Damascus, by Abu-al-Nur, in Jerusalem; date not given — first two paragraphs are SAWT AL-HAQQ WA-AL-HURRIYAH introduction]

[FBIS Translated Text] Fatah Central Committee member 'Abbas Zaki affirmed that military operations carried out against Israelis by Hamas, the Islamic Resistance Movement, were "strengthening the Oslo Agreement." He asked the Palestinian Authority [PA] not to barricade itself behind the agreement because "that agreement had achieved nothing for Palestinians."

In an exclusive interview with SAWT AL-HAQQ WA-AL-HURRIYAH, which was conducted by telephone from Damascus, Zaki emphatically ruled out that there might be "a civil war" among Palestinians, because the Palestinian people are more important than their leaders. He warned against disarming Palestinians, because the price of doing that would be high. The text of the interview follows:

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[Al-Nur] Do you believe that the situation in Palestine has moved closer to the possibility of internecine warfare?

[Zaki] The Palestinian people will not come near the point of having civil war or a conflict whose dimensions would appear to be larger than they are. We are affiliated with people who are greater than their leaders. Accordingly, the Palestinian people will rise above any plan whose aim is to divide their ranks and get them to fight each other. We in Fatah have agreed to rise above the crises, and we are resolved that shedding Palestinian blood is to be prohibited. The Central Committee has also decided to hold talks with Hamas and the Islamic Jihad. When Hamas wanted to respond to the al-Shaykh Radwan neighborhood operation, its response was directed against Israel and not against the PA.

[Al-Nur] You are talking about boundaries for resisting the occupation. What are these boundaries?

[Zaki] Palestine is not to be partitioned; we do not believe that is the way. All of Palestine belongs to the Palestinians; we support resisting the occupation. All international resolutions stipulate that. I believe that as long as the occupation continues, disagreements about any action that would be taken now would be wrong.

[Al-Nur] Do you believe that the PA is embarrassed by the Hamas operations?

[Zaki] The PA, which is becoming a nonentity, has not been embarrassed to date. It declares: "We are not an Israeli tool. The violence must end by seeing to it that we put our house in order, that we have a national dialogue, and that we carefully face up to all the changes that took place during the quest." Significant strides were taken in the meetings that were held in Tunis to start the talks. A committee was formed, and important decisions were made. What I fear is that the Israelis will realize how far we have come and will try to destroy what we accomplish.

We will not yield to reactions, and we will find an excuse regardless of what happens.

[Al-Nur] Do you then consider the Islamic opposition, Hamas, to be responsible for whether or not internecine fighting does break out?

[Zaki] No. I mean everyone is responsible. Differences about this matter can be found within the PA, in Fatah, and in the PLO. We must not give in. We are not two teams. There are pressures that a military officer may not understand but that a political officer must understand. It would be shameful if we were to turn our weapons against each other, but maintaining a hands-off approach with each other would not be shameful.

Because Palestinians think it is an honor for them to carry a weapon, I believe it would be impossible to take away Palestinians' weapons. The price for dishonoring Palestinians would be high.

We have to understand the magnitude of the pressure that is being applied to the PA. The pressure is coming from all the parties, but we must endure and we must start talks because the goals are major goals and all the parties are willing to talk. There will soon be central talks between us and Hamas.

[Al-Nur] Which part of Hamas were you talking about when you stated that Hamas had been divided?

[Zaki] I did not make such a statement. Anyone who expects a split within the ranks of Hamas is dreaming. Hamas does not have two teams. We are dealing with one team, which is still being represented by Dr. Musa Abu Marzuq, the director of the Political Bureau; and Engineer Ibrahim Ghawshah, the official media spokesman. I do not see the split that you are talking about.

[Al-Nur] What are the principles of coordination?

[Zaki] The two parties will coordinate their activities with each other to carry out a fundamental mission that has to do with the unity of our people, whose internal unity is being threatened. We must prevent that from happening. We must strengthen Palestinian unity, and we must provide all forms of security and progress. With regard to deterring the Israelis, the Oslo Agreement has achieved nothing in that regard to make me barricade myself behind the agreement to defend it.

**Four Hamas Suspects Freed by Police**

*TA2906131795 Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in English 1000 GMT 29 Jun 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Four more members of Hamas [Islamic Resistance Movement] arrested after a booby-trapped donkey and cart blew up near Neve Deqalim in the Gaza Strip, have been released by the Palestinian police. This leaves four suspects still in detention after the attack, which took place as an Israeli army patrol was passing, but in which no one, apart from the suicide bomber himself, was hurt.

[Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in Hebrew at 0700 GMT on 29 June adds: "An infiltration attempt by a father and his daughter was foiled on the Israeli-Egyptian border near Rafah last night. An IDF [Israel Defense Forces] unit which spotted the two fired at them after they had disregarded earlier warnings. The man was apprehended after being wounded, while the daughter was caught unharmed.

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["Last night shots were fired in the direction of the IDF's northern post near Kefar Darom. Nobody was hurt, and no damage was caused. The soldiers manning the post returned fire. Our correspondent notes that this is the fifth shooting incident in the last week."]

**Al-Husayni, Yasin Join Political Hunger Strike**

**Al-Husayni on 'Guilty Conscience'**

*TA2806155895 Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in Hebrew 0800 GMT 28 Jun 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] Faysal al-Husayni, in charge of Jerusalem affairs in the Palestinian Authority, announced this morning that he is starting a hunger strike in solidarity with the Palestinian prisoners who are currently staging a hunger strike protesting the fact that they are not being released from Israeli prisons.

Our correspondent Aviv Bushinsky reports that al-Husayni explained that, having worked for the attainment of the agreement with Israel, he has a guilty conscience when he sees that something as self-evident as freeing prisoners in time of peace is not taking place.

[Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in Hebrew at 1100 GMT on 28 June reports that after meeting the labor minister of Quebec at Orient House today, al-Husayni "told our correspondent Dani Zaqen that it would be understandable if Jewish prisoners who harmed Arabs, such as 'Ami Popper, were released as part of the agreement for the release of Palestinian prisoners."]

**Jailed Hamas Spiritual Leader Joins**

*JN2806185995 Jericho Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1730 GMT 28 Jun 95*

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Palestinian and Arab prisoners in Israeli jails continue their open political hunger strike for the 11th consecutive day. [passage omitted]

Shaykh Ahmad Yasin, the jailed Hamas leader, has announced that he is joining the open political hunger strike which the prisoners started 11 days ago.

In a letter he sent from jail to humanitarian and legal organizations, Shaykh Yasin stressed that he will continue the hunger strike until prisoners in the Israeli occupation jails gain their rights.

**Further on Hunger Strike**

*TA2906104195 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 29 Jun 95 p 2*

[Report by Bill Hutman and agencies]

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] [passage omitted] About a dozen other PLO activists in Jerusalem joined Faysal al-Husayni in the hunger strike. Hundreds of security prisoners have been on a hunger strike for over a week. The issue of the prisoner releases has recently sparked sharp unrest in eastern Jerusalem and the administered territories. [passage omitted]

In Nabulus, Palestinians rallying in support of the prisoners burned tires and hurled stones at soldiers who fired tear gas, stun grenades and rubber bullets. One protester was lightly hurt.

The IDF [Israel Defense Forces] yesterday confirmed that, in dispersing a Nabulus demonstration on Sunday in which three youths were fatally shot, live ammunition as well as rubber bullets was used, because the soldiers thought their lives were in danger.

[Writing on the same page of the same JERUSALEM POST issue, David Rudge adds: "Israeli Arab council heads yesterday decided to stage a 24-hour hunger strike next Monday in solidarity with the campaign to press for the release of Palestinian security prisoners. The decision was taken at a meeting in Shefar'am of the national committee of the Forum of Arab Council Heads. The hunger strike is to be staged by mayors, council chairmen and councillors, as well as municipal employees."

[Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew on 29 June carries a page-6 report by Eli Bohadana adding: "Shaykh Ahmad Yasin, one of the Hamas [Islamic Resistance Movement] leaders imprisoned in Israel, has started a hunger strike. This was reported by Hamas."]

**Al-Husayni Denies Abu-al-Za'im Appointed Security Chief**

*JN2806153795 Jerusalem AL-QUDS in Arabic 26 Jun 95 pp 1, 18*

[FBIS Translated Text] Faysal al-Husayni, official in charge of the Jerusalem file in the Palestinian Authority, has denied recent reports in the Israeli press that 'Atallah 'Atallah, alias Abu-al-Za'im, will shortly return to the West Bank.

Al-Husayni, who is member of the Fatah Central Committee, also denied a report in the Paris-based AL-MUHARRIR, which quotes Abu-al-Za'im as saying that President Yasir 'Arafat plans to appoint him as head of the security agencies in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. Al-Husayni said that according to the information he received from President 'Arafat, this news is baseless.

It has been rumored for months that Abu-al-Za'im, who split from Fatah in the wake of the revocation of the 11 February 1958 agreement between the PLO and Jordan, will return to the occupied territories.

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Abu-al-Za'im told AL-MUHARRIR recently that there are no differences between him and President 'Arafat and that he did not split from Fatah but led a corrective movement. Abu-al-Za'im confirmed that he was appointed as general coordinator of the security agencies of the Palestinian Authority in the occupied territories, Jericho, and the Gaza Strip.

**Delegates To Leave for Qatar With 'Arafat Message**

*JN2906110995 Jericho Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0900 GMT 29 Jun 95*

[Report by 'Urayb al-Rantawi in Amman]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] A high-level Palestinian delegation will leave Amman for Doha tomorrow on an official visit of several days to hold talks with senior Qatari officials. Our radio has learned that the Palestinian delegation will be headed by Salim al-Za'nun, also known as Abu-al-Adib, [acting] speaker of the Palestine National Council, and will include Sakhr Habash, member of the Fatah Movement's Central Committee, and Yasin al-Sharif, the Palestinian ambassador to Qatar.

The delegation sources told our radio that the visit takes place at President Yasir 'Arafat's instructions to extend congratulations to His Highness Hamad Bin-Khalifah on his assumption of power in the sisterly State of Qatar. The sources added that the delegation bears an oral message from President 'Arafat to Amir Hamad on the latest developments of the peace process on the Palestinian-Israeli negotiating track and the distinguished relations between the State of Palestine and Qatar—relations which recently witnessed noticeable developments including the signing of a number of cooperation protocols in the fields of transportation, aviation, sports, and youth. [passage omitted]

## Arab-Israeli Talks

**Negotiations Continue on Transfer of Civil Powers**

**Israel Seen Trying To Return to 'Square One'**

*JN2806143795 Jericho Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1300 GMT 28 Jun 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] The Palestinian-Israeli negotiations on the transfer of civilian powers continued in Cairo for the second consecutive day.

The Palestinian delegation to these negotiations is led by Jamil al-Tarifi, minister of civilian affairs, while the Israeli side is led Aaron Shahor, coordinator of the occupation authorities.

Al-Tarifi said the Israeli delegation is trying to return the talks to square one concerning the transfer of eight powers to the National Authority in the fields of labor, trade and industry, post and communications, local government, statistics, agriculture, insurance, and gasoline and gas.

**Palestinians: No 'Satisfactory Progress'**

*NC2806144495 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1350 GMT 28 Jun 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] Cairo, 28 Jun (MENA) — The Palestinian and Israeli delegations to the negotiations on the transfer of powers in the West Bank from the Israelis to the Palestinians have decided to set up three committees to discuss six areas: gas and petroleum, local government, electricity, insurance, communications, and agriculture.

Palestinian sources said after this morning's session in Cairo that the purpose of this step is to intensify efforts to finish with these subjects during this round of negotiations. This round will conclude tomorrow, Thursday; it is the last before the 1 July deadline.

The sources said it will be difficult to reach an agreement on these subjects because the Israelis are not complying with what the two sides had previously agreed upon under the Declaration of Principles.

Palestinian delegation member Muhammad Rashid said the Palestinians view this round as decisive. He said a delay in reaching an agreement for a week or 10 days can be accepted. This strengthens doubts about the possibility of reaching an agreement by the end of June. Rashid added: "We feel that satisfactory progress has not yet been made in this round."

He said: "Unlike the Israeli delegation, the Palestinian delegation enjoys full authority in the negotiating process; the Israelis always say they have to refer back to their government."

Commenting on Peres' statement that an important agreement may be reached in the next few days, Rashid said Peres is playing with words; he should specify the important points on which an agreement can be reached.

**Israel's Singer on Full Agreement**

*TA2906074795 Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in English 0400 GMT 29 Jun 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Israeli negotiator Dr. Yo'el Singer says Israel and the Palestinians are to announce in the coming days an agreement in principle on the next phase of the Declaration of Principles, but that the wording of the accord will take more time to complete. The Foreign Ministry legal adviser told reporter David Ze'ev that finishing the agreement by July 1st, the target date only two days away, is out of the question.

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[Begin recording] [Singer] The July 1st target date, as its name suggests, was a target date. We have been doing our utmost to conclude the agreement by that time. Now it seems that we will not be able to do that, but we are trying to conclude the agreement as soon as possible after that date.

[Ze'ev] The main issue was the redeployment. We had a lot of optimism at the beginning of this week. So why on Thursday are we still far away from an agreement?

[Singer] Because we have not yet concluded all the key issues. There are still some pending issues that need to be resolved before we can start going very fast in tying up and wrapping the package. As I said, some of the issues still need work. We are hopeful that we can do that, and at least announce by July 1st or some other immediate date that we have managed to resolve the key issues. Then, concluding the wording of the agreements would take a few more weeks — hopefully, a couple of weeks — until we conclude the agreement.

[Ze'ev] What about the rest of civil powers being handed over to the Palestinians?

[Singer] This issue is the subject of negotiations that are ongoing in Cairo. On this we have already agreed that if we are not able to conclude all of the 40 spheres of civil authority, we will include as many of them as we can conclude in the agreement, and then continue to negotiate the rest between the time the agreement is concluded and the time the redeployment begins. [end recording]

### Israel's Shahor: Talks To Resume

*TA2906122995 Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in English 1000 GMT 29 Jun 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] In Cairo, Israeli and Palestinian teams finished their latest round of talks today acknowledging that they could not complete their work by Saturday's [1 July] target date. The head of the Israeli delegation, Major General Oren Shahor, said it was a good round and that the two sides would resume the talks next week in the Egyptian capital. Asked why the teams had failed to meet the 1 July date, Gen. Shahor replied that there are a lot of technical issues which still have to be discussed. He did not elaborate, nor did he say if any agreements were near.

The head of the Palestinian delegation, Jamil al-Tarifi, was expected to speak to reporters later.

### Israeli Delegation Leaves Cairo

*NC2906121495 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1155 GMT 29 Jun 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] Cairo, 29 Jun (MENA) — The Israeli delegation to the talks with the Palestinians led by Assistant Defense Minister Aaron Shahor left Cairo this afternoon following a visit of several days to Egypt.

The delegation held talks with the Palestinian side on implementing the second part of the Oslo Agreement.

### Israeli, Palestinian Officers Discuss Police

*TA2806162895 Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in Hebrew 1400 GMT 28 Jun 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] A senior source in the Palestinian police says its forces will first deploy in Janin and Nabulus and only at a later stage in Qalqilyah and Tulkarm, in accordance with the agreement with Israel. The source told our correspondent Yoni Ben-Menahem that Amin al-Hindi, the head of the Palestinian security service in the Gaza Strip, and Major General 'Uzi Dayan have been holding talks for the last few days in Tel Aviv over the deployment of Palestinian police forces in the cities to be evacuated by the IDF [Israel Defense Forces]. The source said that Palestinian police officers from Gaza will start arriving in Judaea and Samaria as early as next Sunday [2 July].

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## Algeria

### Paper Details 'Crisis,'' Torture'

*MS2606140095 Southall THE ENLIGHTENMENT in English 23 Jun*

[Newsletter "publicizing the Islamic Struggle in Algeria published by the FIS supporters in Europe" — received via Internet]

[FBIS Transcribed Text]

**Editorial — Jumping from a political confrontation to a military war and back again as the Junta wishes!**

Praise be to Allah!

The military regime in Algeria is going through what seems to be the most serious crisis it had since the coup d'etat of January 1992. It is not a secret any more the fact that 75 high rank officers have signed a petition which has forced Chadli out of office and which stated the intention of some Generals to "go to war" against the FIS [Islamic Salvation Front].

After more than 50 000 people were killed as a result of the irresponsible act and the doctrine of eradication pursued by those in command of the army, another petition this time signed by 60 high rank officers is demanding that a political solution ought to be reached to solve the crisis. An Analysis of the real situation was presented by those officers and in which the actual state of the army is described as being alarming particular after the tarnishing of its image in the Algerian people minds and the falling of troops moral.

Some observers of the Algerian situation see that this could constitute an important step in establishing a new pole inside the army which may counter balance the eradicators strong control on the upper hierarchy of the army.

Other analysts see in the actual crisis, the end of a mission given to the eradicators team led by the Junta chief of staff Lieutenant-General Lamari on the 01/11/94. Lt-Ge Lamari was given unlimited and uncontrollable power to "crash the mujahedeen" with approval and support from overseas. This mission which was due to end in the first semester of 1995, was far from reaching its objective of "pacifying Algeria" in order to allow the political plan of "legitimating the illegitimate" (presidential elections), to go ahead in the second semester of 1995. As the deadline of the military mission approached with a disastrous results, the Junta propaganda tried to compensate the inability of Lamari's troops on the ground, using fiction where the mujahedeen were killed at the rhythm of 3000 a week, however, no could believe such fantasy particularly when at the moment, foreign intelligence have their technological "ears and eyes" focused on Algeria. The junta for once was not stupid and let the "independent press" do the job without the junta officials having to deny it or confirm it for that matter.

The failure of Lamari's mission did not stop the Junta "behind the curtain" strong man "Don" General Khaled Nazzar to send Ali Haroun to Paris lately and propose to Dr Ahmed Taleb Brahimi to be the candidate for the presidential. Dr Ahmed Taled has apparently put conditions which are very difficult for the Junta to accept.

Analysts, however also include the important factor of the recent change in the French presidency in their attempt to explain the Algerian situation.

It is under this urgency that the Junta was quick to contact its "political hostages" — the FIS jailed leaders — and at first Dr Abassi Madani and "suggested" to him to change the FIS name and to distance the Islamic Front from the rest of the political opposition particularly from the parties with popular representation and which have elaborated and signed the "National contract". The leaders of the FIS have refused and said that the solution needs to emanate from the meeting of all concerned because the crisis today is that of the army which has reached a confrontation level with the majority of the Algerian people and the majority of the Algerian political class with real popular representation.

It is important to clarify one concept about the Junta meeting the FIS leadership. The legitimate and historical FIS leadership represented by those in the Junta Jail (Dr Abassi Madani, Ali Belhadj, Abdelkader Hachani) and those who have been released from the Junta jail last year (Abdelkader Boukhamkham, Ali Djedi, Kamel Guemazi, Nouredine Chikara), are all restricted in their civil rights and freedom. Those who have been released are not even allowed to travel abroad for example or to express their political opinion inside Algeria and who ever from the public gets in touche with them encounter the risk of being arrested. Under these conditions, can one talk about a meeting between the Junta and the FIS leadership? Is it not more proper to talk about the Junta ordering a meeting with its hostages? Such meetings have never been an FIS initiative despite the way it is presented by the Junta.

Now, going back to the "political solution" raised in the officers petition, will that have any effect on the doctrine adopted so far by the Generals in command of Junta army? And suppose it will and the Junta will move the conflict from the military field to the political arena; would that mean peace? They say that "politics is the continuation of war by other means", a more sublime

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and dangerous war. The FIS under these conditions of clandestinity, is surely not well fit for that kind of war in Algeria, particularly after all the attacks it has endured and the dishonesty of the regime in dealing with it since its creation in 1989. The regime has always switched from political fight to oppressive military combat and vis versa each time it find itself blocked in one field or another. The FIS being of an Islamic orientation will tend to stick to its promise until its opponent break its engagement first and as such it is expected that the FIS will most probably not enter into an open and exclusive political battle under these circumstances. The risk of fragmentation induced by the difficulties of gathering of its different branches and leadership will be real if it makes the wrong choice. Such situation will be a dream come true for the Junta.

As for the perpetual confrontation between Right and Wrong, Islam has taught the Muslims that it is ongoing matter until the day of judgement.

So it may never be forgotten! — The nightmare that followed the Military coup!

**Testimonies of torture from junta jails inmates:**

BOUAMAMA NOUREDINE: 42 years old, married, 4 children, shopkeeper, El Harrach jail. "I was arrested on the 23 of september 1992 at 2:30 am from my home par the "ninja" (special police with masked faces). They have robed the house and alarmed all the neighbourhood with the sounds of gun shouting.

I have been taken to the central police station situated at the Amirouche Boulevard where I was received as a criminal by policemen who hit me and insulted me. During my arbitrary detention, I have been tortured by people who did not have the courage to show their faces which were masked. I have endured all kind of tortures: beating, electricity, suffocation etc...Once I was very tightly attached naked to a chair with an iron wire. I felt that my head was going to explode. They pulled out my flesh with pincers and then they broke my nose. They pulled out five of my teeth with a screwdriver. I was in such a mess that even my torturer could not look at me any more to a point that one of them brought old newspaper to cover me with and avoid the spectacle.

All my torturers were policemen. I have heard them talking about giving me up to the military tribunal given my very messy state. During the torture session I have frequently lost conscience and almost lost my life.

Now and with the help of Allah I am still alive but I bear with me physical and mental trauma.

BERBERE MOHAMED, PRISONER NUMBER 64237, El harrach jail, single.

DAHRI ABDELAZIZ N 64234, El harrach jail, single.

TIBAOUI SAID N 64235, El harrach jail, married, 3 children.

BELKADI SALEM N 64238, El harrach, married, 9 children.

MANSOURI SMAIL N 64236, El harrach jail, married, 6 children.

These people were arrested by the military police (gendarmerie) of Ain Taya. They were taken first to the centre of Reghaia (Brigade d'intervention rapide) then to the torture centre of Boudouaou in a room situated in the basement in which people were hanged from their feet or from their bust. There were a lot of screaming.

The military policemen (gendarmes) then tied us naked from feet and hands and started to approach the flame of a gas-torch. One of the torturers have given us an injection in the penis. We were forced to confess anything they wanted because we did not have an answer to their questions. The tortures were very painful and many of us have lost the use of a member or the functioning of a organ. Mansouri Smail has lost his mind he is now on psychiatric drugs. Belkadi Salem has been critically burned in the feet. He needs to be carried in order to go to the toilet. We were then taken to the centre of the "gendarmerie" of Ouled Moussa where we overheard screaming as soon as we arrived. Belkadi Salem was tortured by the use of bayonet on his burned feet. We were flagellated by electrical wires while having feet and hands tied up. They forced into our mouths towels heavily wet with strong cleaning chemicals. This method is well known as "Le chiffon". We were forced to drink very hot water. We fainted many times. As soon as we arrived to El Harrach jail, three of us were kept in the nursery where there medicines are non existent. Torture in those centres without any justification in those centres has lasted 17 days.

**Persons killed under torture:**

AMROUCHE MOHAMED: Aged 27, from the town of Meftah. His body given to his family with an open abdomen.

BOUTARI ABDERAHMANE: Killed under torture in the police station of Meftah.

HADDAD TAHAR: Born in 1938 was a member of the Algerian Liberation Army (1957- 1962) died under torture on the 15/01/93 at the military-police station (gendarmerie) of the town of Baraki.

BENDJEMLINE HASSAN: Born on the 20/03/1955 in the town of Bouzareah. He was a truck driver and was

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arrested on 05/09/92. Died on the 10 days latter at the police station of Bab El Oued.

BENNANI MOHAMED: 22 years of age a prayer caller (muezzin) of the Nasr mosque in the town of La Glaciere (Algiers). Was cold bloodily shot while he had his hands up in front of the mosque.

OULD RABII TAYEB: 27, was shot while he had his hands up near his home in Bachdjarah (Algiers)

ZAIT MOHAMED: Arrested on the 06/02/93 and died five days latter in the centre of torture of Bab El Oued. His body was thrown at the step of his home.

BESSAS: Marine officer with the rank of "commandant" was tortured in the centre of Chateauneuf until he died.

MEKIDECHE SAID: Known by all the inhabitants of the town of El Madania as Mohamed Lamana for his righteous qualities, was arrested by the military police (gendarmerie) brigade under the orders of "Ringo" (adjudant chef) and tortured until death. Before his burial his sealed coffin was open despite the warning of the "gendarmes".

His body bore signs of mutilations. A big crowd have assisted at his funeral despite the intimidation of the police to disperse them by shooting in the sky. The women "you-you" was heard every where in El Madania. At the exit of the cemetery more than a hundred people were arrested.

SEFSAT RABAH: Born in 1966, works in the company Inforba in the town of Rouiba, was arrested in his home and then tortured in the police station of Rouiba until death before thrown at the step of his home. Traces of severe torture could still be seen on his body.

**Jihad and mujahedeen News:**

We don't like to " beat around the bush ", we prefer clarity and frankness even if it means to be hanged for what we believe to be a duty and a right. The struggle against the regime of the military junta has become a legitimate and lawful duty as demonstrated previously, in order to grab the right of the people to freely choose. " (Shaykh Abu Abdelfatah ALI BELHADJ in " Fasl el kalam fi mouajahate dolm el hokam" ("The conclusive criterion in confronting injustice from the rulers "). page 303. Book written from cell No 09 in the Blida Military jail. 1992)

Meftah:

The mujahedeen have attacked a roadblock set up by the Junta "special forces". They shot dead two of the Junta soldiers and wounded two other and retreated to their base safely.

Reghaia:

The mujahedeen have attacked the Junta alcohol drinks factory. After having ordered the guards to leave, they pour all the beverage in stock.

El Hamadia:

The mujahedeen have attacked a Junta gendarme patrol. Two of the Junta soldiers were killed and many were wounded. The complete outcome of this operation is not yet known.

Leveilly:

The mujahedeen have shot dead a junta inspector and chief of police in two distinct operations and collected their weapons. In another operation a Junta soldier from the red beret regiment was shot dead and his weapon collected.

Larbaa:

The mujahedeen have executed a Junta armed militia. The mujahedeen have also set up a roadblock.

Belfort:

The mujahedeen have shot dead a Junta police inspector who worked in the Chateau-neuf centre and collected his weapon. An other Junta collaborator was executed.

Chabli:

The mujahedeen have shot dead a Junta policeman and collected his weapon. Ouled Chabli:

The mujahedeen have shot dead three Junta soldiers from the Junta 1st region centre. The mujahedeen have also executed a Junta secret police agent and collected his weapon.

Casbah:

The mujahedeen have shot dead two Junta soldiers and collected their weapons.

Oued Djar:

The mujahedeen have attacked a patrol of the Junta red beret and killed five of them and wounded many using explosives. The sound of the explosion have caused the Junta to send two helicopters which have fired 12 rockets air-land. Two mujahedeen were hit. We ask Allah to accept them as Martyrs.

Soumaa:

The mujahedeen have shot dead a Junta secret police agent and collected his weapon.

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**FIS Mission Rejects Proposed Elections**

*MM2906104195 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 29 Jun 95 pp 1, 4*

[Unattributed report: "Stressing Front's Adherence to Rome Document, Salvation Front Parliamentary Mission Rejects Algerian Presidential Elections"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Washington, London, AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT — A statement issued in Washington by the [Islamic] Salvation Front [FIS] Parliamentary Mission has rejected the Algerian presidential elections in their proposed form. In London, sources close to the FIS leadership have told AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT: "There is not a position rejecting or supporting the elections. But there are contacts — from which the FIS is not far removed — by Algerian authorities with a view to securing a formula to resolve the crisis in Algeria."

In Washington, the Parliamentary Mission, headed by Anouar Haddam, said in its statement that "the FIS completely rejects these elections in their proposed form. If there is anything new in this stance, it will be announced by FIS leader Shaykh Abassi Madani following a meeting of all FIS and mujahidin leaders, as stipulated in the national covenant."

The Parliamentary Mission's statement emphasized that the FIS stresses to the Algerian people and their sincere mujahidin sons that it is still committed to its authentic line, for which the elite of our homeland's sons have sacrificed their lives.

The mission announced the FIS' adherence to the pledge it made to the main parties that signed the Rome document, stressing to its political partners who signed the national covenant that it is committed to its pledge, because no comprehensive and just peaceful solution can be achieved outside the framework of the national covenant.

The statement denied "the interpretations and rumors circulated by media services about the FIS' position on what is happening in Algeria, stressing that its position is fixed and has not changed."

As for the sources in London, they told AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT that the FIS is not far removed from the contacts being made to find a political solution to the Algerian crisis. Because FIS leaders want the suffering, death, and tension in Algeria to disappear and normal life to be restored.

The sources added: If the presidential elections are part of a political solution that will lead to resolving the country's crisis, there can be no objection. But nothing official has been announced regarding them, neither rejecting or accepting them.

**Security Services Kill 15 'Terrorists'**

*LD2806222995 Algiers Radio Algiers Network in Arabic 2200 GMT 28 Jun 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] Today, a statement issued by the security services said that the security services killed 15 terrorists during search operations carried out on 26 June in the provinces of Algiers, Tiaret, Chlef, Mostaganem, Tipaza, and Setif.

The statement added that the security services also succeeded in recovering a quantity of weapons and ammunition during these operations.

## Egypt

**Mubarak on Sudanese, Ethiopian, European Terrorism Role**

*NC2906111095 Cairo Arab Republic of Egypt Radio Network in Arabic 0903 GMT 29 Jun 95*

[Speech by President Husni Mubarak during a meeting with members of the Judiciary at the Presidential Office in Heliopolis, Cairo — live]

[FBIS Translated Text] In the name of God, the merciful and compassionate. Before the members of the Judiciary I get tongue-tied out of respect for the pillars of justice, the bedrock of democracy. Members of the Judiciary: I thank you with all my heart. I know of your feelings for me. I share the same feelings and appreciation. I always wish the members of the Judiciary everything good.

I would have liked to come to you instead of you coming to me, out of respect for you, had there been time. When I learned you were coming I said I must go and meet you. I am happy to meet you. I do not want to repeat what I have said in other meetings. If any one of you wants me to explain anything I am ready to do so. Of course, the plot is obvious. [applause] It is not Ethiopia, but terrorist individuals who have been enraged by the elimination of terrorism and the resistance of religious fanaticism, as our Sudanese brothers said yesterday. You know the source, but I do not want to say this before the members of the Judiciary. I do not want to make a mistake. The origins are known. Anyway, I have taken things easy. I do not rush into any action. But yesterday one of their patrols in the Shalatin and Hala'ib area fired on one of our patrols. Our patrol returned fire, killing two and wounding three Sudanese soldiers. We sustained three casualties, who have been taken to the Armed Forces Hospital here for treatment. Of course those who opened fire belong to the Sudanese Islamic

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Front. They send indoctrinated Islamic Front members into the area.

Despite the tough circumstances experienced by Sudanese personnel in the Hala'ib area, they mix and socialize with our forces and we consider them brothers. But this incident occurred. At 2300 yesterday the Sudanese took control of the military attache's resthouses there. They evicted the Egyptians from three resthouses. I read about this at 0600 today and I gave instructions that the personnel manning the nine border posts that opened fire in the Shalatin area be shipped out in their vehicles. We expelled them to a place outside the 22d parallel today. Around 900 personnel in the Hala'ib area remained. I hope our brothers in Sudan will be careful, because I will not keep silent. I will not hesitate to take measures if anything affects my country. [applause]

Hitting or assassinating someone in a country will not cripple it. But when it comes to hitting the symbol of the country and its head, well, I will not take hasty action. But for any measure that is taken, I will take many measures. I say this because they accuse us; al-Bashir says that Cairo, London, and Washington are trying to stage a coup in Sudan. We are doing no such thing. I do not like to interfere in the domestic affairs of others. This is not Egypt's method. I could stage a coup in 10 days. Is this difficult? The existing regime in Sudan can withstand nothing. I do not want to get involved in coups, as they are old-fashioned methods. The people are free. If al-Turabi... [pauses] You may have read AL- AKHBAR today. Al-Turabi gave an interview to LE FIGARO on 15 April. He said he held talks with the pope and some Jews with the aim of overthrowing the kings and heads of state in the dictatorial Islamic countries.

Perhaps he means Sudan or something. No. Sudan enjoys absolute freedom and the people are living very well and say what they want to say. It's just that after they say it, they are beheaded. So, al-Turabi has spoken to Pope John and the Jews to seek to overthrow... [pauses] Is he out of his mind of what? This is the same attitude of... [pauses] I like accountability. Every action will have its appropriate response. If they continue, I will too. We have remained silent for too long, and it seems that they have taken this as weakness on our part. No, it is not weakness. We just remain above these things. But when this is too much to bear, one will have to do an about-face and the opposite will happen. So, if you have any specific points you want me to clarify I am ready to do so. [indistinct remarks from the audience to which Mubarak responds] Actually, the investigations are still under way in Ethiopia and we have people over there in Addis Ababa. As you know, two people were killed, who are said to be among the people who were in Afghanistan. One of them could be an Egyptian and the other...[pauses] All the passports are mixed up. Judging by the looks, perhaps he is one of the people who are rounded up. [sentence as heard] Our guards killed two and shot the third, who was injured and is said to be in the hospital. Actually, they [not further specified] took him away because he was the mastermind of the operation. He was arrested yesterday. They rented three villas on the main road; one of them is very expensive. One villa housed the weapons, machine guns, bombs, explosives, etc. In the second villa they kept wireless sets to monitor the plane landings and a telescope to watch the planes landing. And a villa was kept as a residence. They started preparations for this operation in March. I was informed yesterday that in the investigations they learned that the planning started in March. Two Sudanese, one from military intelligence and another from security, have been in Addis Ababa for 10 or 15 days. You could ask me about the Ethiopian authorities. The Ethiopia authorities and Sudan are at odds. But these people go under the cover of work and work with the extremists, and it is a vast country with mountains, so infiltration is easy. Ethiopia, Eritrea, and Uganda are suffering from the Sudanese actions. So far, all I can say is that they captured this boy. We will see. As you know, the caches we seized in Kawm Umbu were all from Sudan. Russian-made weapons with the grease and wrapping paper still on them. They came across the border. Some of the people being questioned by prosecutors said they had been trained in Sudan and Afghanistan. Ethiopia was monitoring some of the communications and found out that the kids staying in those villages in Ethiopia were contacting Pakistan. It is not that Pakistan is conspiring. No. Perhaps some elements are present there. The investigations are still in progress, so I do not want to jump ahead of events. [indistinct remarks from the audience to which Mubarak responds] It is not clear yet. If Sudan is, it means someone else is behind it. Sudan does not have the money to spend. The group that is there in Sudan takes commissions. They receive money to carry out an operation. They put half the money in their pockets — they will say bad things about me today when they hear this — and spend the rest. I am speaking to you frankly since you are broaching the topics for me. [indistinct remarks from the audience to which Mubarak says] Let me tell you something. The Ethiopian Government is in a difficult condition. But they were cooperative in the investigations. The country is vast. They are suffering a lot from Sudanese infiltration, along with Uganda and Eritrea. As you know, the Sudanese opposition held a meeting in Eritrea. So, the Ethiopians are suffering. They do not have large resources. They did not expect this. Besides, no Ethiopian took part in the operation.

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Maybe one received something or another. But the president of the Republic was in a pitiful condition. It took me not more than 10 minutes to depart and return to the airport.

I landed at approximately 0810 and reviewed the honor guard. Then we got in the car. They wanted us to leave first before the guards, but our guards refused to let the car move. The car is ours. Then we moved. No sooner had we left than we saw a car blocking the road and the shooting started. We backed up. The driver was Egyptian and the car was ours. When I saw the kids coming at us, I knew what they were after and told him to turn back. We turned back immediately. The guarding officers engaged them and killed some and wounded others. Were it not for this, they could have (?blown up) the car, because maybe they had explosives or other things. Naturally, every country acts within its resources. For example, when we receive presidents here. Any strike against a president would shake the country and tarnish our reputation. This is why we make a heavy blockage [previous word in English] of the entire area. A madman, someone paid by others could do something — which does not mean that the Egyptians or Egypt are like this — thus putting the country in a difficult spot. This is why we adopt stringent security measures, and some people were upset by this. But in the end, it serves Egypt's interests, reputation, stability, and development. Any shock would undermine stability and development and jobs would be lost. So, some people may be angered or take no notice of small things, but we have to do these things for the good of the Egyptian citizen. I will explain to you outside. [applause]

We do not want to do what we used to do. Times have changed. In the past there was no CNN or any other such thing. If you wanted to contact any country anywhere you were kept on the waiting list. Now if you slap someone in front of the cameras, everyone will know. Perhaps you know that we once planned to bring someone back from abroad inside a box. Have you forgotten? [Mubarak laughs] We planned to drug someone and bring him back in a box. You cannot do these things now. Besides, kidnapping is fruitless.

There are European countries that give asylum on the grounds that these people are oppressed in their own countries. Now, when you have someone who kills innocents, how can you tell me he is wronged and persecuted in his country? Something like this might be excusable if the original country of the person seeking asylum is not free. Now freedoms exist but still these people kill and flee and then get asylum. But I am saying this and time will prove me right. A time will come when all these countries that give asylum to terrorists will pay dearly.

I once warned a country about this, then incidents occurred there. I reminded it of my earlier warning. In Europe such things will continue to happen. France is nowadays expelling terrorists. When I asked its prime minister, he told me the terrorists had gone to another European country after their expulsion from France. Germany has extensive terrorist hotbeds. And so on. They allow them to enter and their number proliferates. They go there because there are freedoms in Europe but tomorrow they will use these freedoms against the people of the very country that gave them asylum. Take the incidents at the World Trade Center and Oklahoma. Terrorism is an international phenomenon. Unless all countries cooperate to resist terrorism, the world will suffer much and then it will be forced to adopt repressive measures that could have been avoided if the world had acted sooner. [applause]

I am always proud of the members of the Judiciary. The members of the Egyptian Judiciary are a source of pride for every citizen. I say this from my heart. The Egyptian Judiciary is highly respected and venerated. I wish you success. Thank you very much.

**Mubarak Views Measures Against 'Gang on Our Borders'**

*NC2906112895 Cairo Arab Republic of Egypt Radio Network in Arabic 1036 GMT 29 Jun 95*

[Speech by President Husni Mubarak to workers at Cairo Stadium — live]

[FBIS Translated Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. O workers of Egypt [applause], O troops of production in this homeland, you are the heart of industrial output in this country. Without you, there can be no progress, no production, no life. [applause]

First of all, I thank you for these effusive sentiments toward me. I want to tell you: As long as we move forward and as long as you, O troops of production, are getting on with the production and Egypt is flourishing, we must expect that someone else will try to halt our process of production and ruin Egypt. [applause]

However, with resolve and determination we will continue our production and our building of this country which for so long has suffered so much in order to defend its Arab and Islamic nation.

We will not be frightened by the gangs abroad. We will not feel apprehensive before them, for God is our best protector. [applause]

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We will be on the lookout for the gang on our borders. It has impoverished its people and brought disease and calamity to them. They cannot live, find medical treatment, or work. Still they are a noble, friendly, and kindly people governed by a criminal gang against whom we must adopt measures. [applause]

I tell them: Enough blustering. Look at your people who are going hungry and are dying. Help your people instead of spending your money on sabotage, letting your people go without medical treatment, devoured by disease. We have long been patient and will allow no one to halt the wheels of production or the process of development in Egypt.

I tell them: If your leader believes that other Arab or Islamic countries are dictatorial, I challenge him to give his people and army their freedom for a single week. The gang will then be terminated.

Thank you. I wish you success. Our greetings and appreciation for Egypt's workers and troops. Thank you. [applause]

**Al-Sharif Explains Mubarak's 'New' Policy on Sudan**

*JN2906124595 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1200 GMT 29 Jun 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] Following today's remarks by President Mubarak on Sudan, we asked Egyptian Information Minister Safwat al- Sharif what President Mubarak meant.

[Begin al-Sharif recording] He meant that there should not be further provocations, that the Sudanese side should not miscalculate, that they should desist from carrying out operations of escalation so that there will be no counterescalation. Egypt will follow a new path. We were patient when the teachers were expelled. We remained patient when allegations were made, when the irrigation constructions were confiscated, when demonstrations were staged against the Egyptian embassy, and when the Sudanese authorities leveled insults. Egypt was patient when terrorist operations were launched and was patient when training camps were established to train terrorists. That is too much.

Therefore, the president warns Sudan that the new Egyptian policy will not be that of exercising patience. Therefore, they must remain calm and not provoke Egypt any further.

The president was clear: Do not provoke us because the provocations will be countered with a stronger reaction. [end recording]

**Mubarak Decorates Officers, Bodyguards**

*NC2906130795 Cairo Arab Republic of Egypt Radio Network in Arabic 1130 GMT 29 Jun 95*

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] In a celebration organized by the Armed Forces at the headquarters of the Republican Guard today, President Husni Mubarak decorated the officers who confronted the sinful terrorist operation with first-class medals and bravery orders in appreciation of their good performance and courage in confronting the sinful elements that attacked the president and the Egyptian delegation in Addis Ababa. The president spoke during the ceremony, stating the courage shown by the officers from among the Armed Forces, Republican Guard, and Egyptian police. The president also saluted the security bodies for their role in protecting Egypt and supporting its stability and their efforts always to be a protective shield for the Armed Forces or the internal security bodies. The president thanked them for performing their duty without any protective barricades. They were prepared to sacrifice themselves for the sake of their homeland's dignity and esteem. [passage omitted]

Information Minister Safwat al-Sharif said President Husni Mubarak spoke during the celebration, praising the courage of the officers from the Armed Forces, Republican Guard, and Egyptian Police. In his speech, President Mubarak saluted the Armed Forces and security bodies. He praised their role in protecting Egypt and strengthening its stability through their efforts to remain a protective shield for Egypt, whether in the Armed Forces or the internal security forces. [passage omitted]

The Presidential Office announced that the bodyguards who confronted the sinful attack on President Husni Mubarak's motorcade were honored in accordance with military tradition. [passage omitted]

**Sudanese Opposition Figure Praises Mubarak on Escape**

*NC2806143495 Cairo Arab Republic of Egypt Radio Network in Arabic 1051 GMT 28 Jun 95*

[Remarks by Faruq Abu-'Isa, former Sudanese foreign minister and spokesman for the Sudanese opposition National Democratic Grouping, during a meeting between a delegation of the Sudanese community in Egypt and President Husni Mubarak, at the presidential office in Heliopolis, Cairo — live]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. His Excellency dear brother President Muhammad Husni Mubarak [applause], president of the Arab Republic of Egypt and the leader of

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the Arab nation and African nations: [applause, cheers] Allow me to convey to you the greetings and congratulations of the entire Sudanese people on your safety and the safety of our big sister Egypt.

Mr. President, I speak on behalf of the National Democratic Grouping, which opposes the Islamic Front's regime in Khartoum. This grouping is comprised of all the Sudanese political parties, trade unions, farmers' unions, vocational unions, armed forces, Sudanese women, and the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Southern Sudan. This grouping, Mr. President, is the real representative of the Sudanese people. [passage omitted]

The Khartoum gang speaks about a platonic Islamic republic. They say that the republic has an Islamic identity, but Islam is alien to this republic, Mr. President. This gang does not represent the Sudanese people, who have hated it right from the first day. The Sudanese people are aware that there is no difference between al-Bashir and al-Turabi. They are two sides of the same coin. In other words, the front's regime is the one which led the coup on 30 June and won the elected democratic authority to set up a republic in the name of Islam. This republic is jointly run by extremism and the religious madness which has spread throughout the Arab homeland. But the Egyptian people, Sudanese people, and the Arab and African nations can differentiate between Islam and criminals. Those who speak in the name of Islam are a gang of killers. They have killed our people in the south. They sparked off sedition in the south. They broadened the scope of the war in the south in the name of jihad and Islam. They turned it into an ethnic and religious war, a war between Islam and Christianity. They turned it into an ethnic war, between the Arabs and Africans. These are the gang in Khartoum, Mr. President. [applause] [passage omitted]

Mr. President, our grouping accuses the Khartoum regime because all the circumstances and indications point to those in Khartoum. We have information which confirms that Sudanese intelligence men serving the Islamic Front have an extensive presence in Ethiopia as a result of political conditions. As I said yesterday, security advisers of 'Umar al-Bashir Major General al-Fatih 'Urwah and the director of the Sudanese regime's military intelligence have been in Addis Ababa for the last 10 days. What are they doing there? [passage omitted]

Mr. President, we have been following for some time the news of the infiltration of extremists, who have been sowing sedition and causing destruction in Upper Egypt. They infiltrate over the Sudanese border. They have turned Khartoum, the capital of this good, friendly people, into a den fostering terrorism, extremism, and religious madness. They train youth to perform acts of sabotage and explosions and then they send them to Arab states — to Algeria, Tunisia, Egypt, Morocco, and Saudi Arabia. They send them to sow destruction, kill children, and burn schools in order to impose on us their republic of darkness. [passage omitted]

Mr. President, we urge our kinsfolk in the Arab homeland, Africa, and the international community to support the people of Sudan and their representative, the National Democratic Grouping, in liquidating and uprooting as soon as possible this regime, which represents terrorism and extremism. [applause] [passage omitted]

**Commentary: Time To 'Chastise' al-Bashir, al-Turabi**

*NC2906063095 Cairo Arab Republic of Egypt Radio Network in Arabic 2030 GMT 28 Jun 95*

[Commentary by Ahmad al-Qasir: "O Free Men of Sudan, Where Are You?"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Everyone in the Arab world and free people everywhere are asking: O free men of Sudan, where are you? Is your homeland so cheap in your eyes that you let al-Turabi and his gang manipulate it and turn it into a distorted image of Arabs, Muslims, and Africans before the world? Do you accept your humiliation under the regime of al-Bashir, a man without power who takes orders from his master and his master's henchmen? O free men of Sudan and honorable members of the Sudanese Armed Forces, how can you accept being a tool of tyranny to terrorize your people and let the territories of Arab Sudan turn into dens for training gangs of terrorist mercenaries assembled from various places and who are then sent to sabotage, destroy, shed blood, smuggle weapons and ammunition, and concoct conspiracies to cause panic and intimidate innocent people in the fraternal Arab and African countries?

O free men of Sudan, how can you let this gang, which conspires against you and against the Arabs and Muslims, carry out all this mischief and these criminal terrorist operations, even inside other countries, such as the recent incident in Addis Ababa? Is this vile action worthy of Arabs and Muslims? Is it honorable? How can you allow this hateful, hireling clique, financed by foreign anti-Arab and anti-Muslim parties, to ruin the close, historic relationship between the Egyptian and Sudanese nations?

Have you heard about the vile criminal attempt by al-Turabi and al-Bashir's agents on President Muhammad Husni Mubarak's life while he and his delegation were on their way to the OAU summit?

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We are confident that the fraternal and benevolent Sudanese people are innocent of these criminal and terrorist conspiracies, that they live under oppression, suffer every kind of hardship at the hands of al-Turabi and al-Bashir's henchmen, and experience a severe ordeal under the rule of this internationally repudiated, backward regime, which is isolated from the Arabs, Africans, and the world.

But when this pygmy despot, who wishes to conceal his domestic problems, and his master, al-Turabi, get so bold as to raise weapons against the Egyptian people and their national symbol President Mubarak, smuggle weapons and ammunition over the border, and dispatch their agents to carry out sabotage inside Egyptian territory, things become unforgivable.

The Egyptian people have shown much forbearance vis-a-vis the Sudanese rulers' actions, actions that are committed despite everything President Mubarak and the Egyptian people have done for Sudan, and, yes indeed, despite their efforts to rescue that abominable regime over the past few years.

But now it is time for Egypt and its people to bring al-Bashir and al-Turabi to their senses. They have lost their senses and wrongly imagined that they could harm the safety of Egypt's territory, people, and national symbol President Mubarak by way of vile, criminal operations.

We tell Khartoum's rulers: You have brought this upon yourselves and the time of reckoning has come. It is time you knew your real size.

Al-Bashir knows Egyptian strength very well. He has often cried for help to Colonel al-Qadhdhafi to save him from Egypt's hands. But his vileness and ingratitude have made him return to criminal scheming.

Hence it is now right to punish him for the sins wrought by his hand.

The Egyptian people, who, as the world has seen, are standing like one man behind the leader of their march with all their sects, can chastise all those who are vilely tempted to attack Egypt's people and president or desecrate one inch of Egyptian territory.

And soon will the unjust assailants know what vicissitudes their affairs will take. [Koranic verse]

O free men of Sudan, when will you move to save your homeland?

**Commentary Assails al-Bashir, 'Terrorist' al-Turabi**

*NC2806204695 Cairo Arab Republic of Egypt Radio Network in Arabic 1810 GMT 28 Jun 95*

[Commentary by Samir 'Abd-al-Tawwab: "If Only All The People of Sudan Were With Us in Cairo Today; If Only al-Bashir Would Understand!"]

[FBIS Translated Text] We wish all the people of Sudan were with us here in Cairo today to see thousands of Sudanese and thousands of Egyptians joining together, rallying around President Husni Mubarak, congratulating him on his safety and that of Egypt from the despicable plot that was hatched by treasonous and treacherous figures. The Sudanese masses in Cairo have pointed out that they are against conspiracies and the wicked attempts to harm Egypt, its people, and its president.

If only [Sudanese President 'Umar Hasan] al-Bashir understood that Egyptians and Sudanese are linked by the bonds of the Nile, the bonds of blood, the bonds of history, and the bonds of religion! If only al-Bashir understood that Egypt does not accuse people indiscriminately! But, so far, Egypt has not released the information it has. It is waiting until the investigations on the criminal attempt on the motorcade of President Husni Mubarak near Addis Ababa airport are complete. When the facts are published, and the forces, groups, organizations, or nations behind this criminal incident are known, Arab Egypt will not remain idle.

We wish al-Bashir could hear the Sudanese masses in Cairo today. They rallied around Mubarak and roared: Safety to you, Mubarak, and safety to Egypt. We wish he could hear them chanting: You are honest, Mubarak.

Those thousands, al-Bashir, were not forced by anyone to see Mubarak. They came to highlight a fact and announce a position: point out the depth of the true relations between Egyptians and Sudanese, and reject the policy of the ruling regime in Khartoum, represented by al-Bashir and terrorist al-Turabi. Al-Turabi assumes the mantle of religion while enjoying a long history of hypocrisy and bad ethics; you can ask the people of the Gulf about these facts. Moreover, al-Turabi is an obvious example of a terrorist who has no conscience or any mercy for women, children, or an old man. He relinquishes citizens' rights, property, and souls. He was the one who adopted terrorism in Sudan and tried to export it to others.

Al-Bashir: Here is the representative of the Sudanese National Democratic Grouping [SNDG], in the presence of the Sudanese masses in Cairo and in front of President Mubarak, saying verbatim: The government's gangs in Sudan and terrorist extremism in Khartoum

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wanted to incite sedition. They know that Egypt is the beating heart of Arabism. A representative of the SNDG is declaring to the world that the people of Sudan have rejected the al-Bashir regime and that they hated it from the first day. He described the regime as a gang that killed our families in Sudan and incited sedition there.

We wish al-Bashir would spare the Sudanese people further suffering so that this honest country can restore its civilized image and glorious history. Really, if only al-Bashir would understand! But how can he understand when Hasan al-Turabi is before him, and behind him?

**U.S. Official Attacks Government on Press Freedom**

*NC2906113895 Cairo AL-SHA'B in Arabic 23 Jun 95 p 1*

[Report by Mahmud Bakri]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] The world reactions denouncing the government onslaught on press freedom continue. A few days ago, the Egyptian Foreign Ministry received a message from the U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Human Rights in which he made direct accusations against the Egyptian Government for its violations of freedom of opinion and expression in the country.

In his message, which reflects the stand of the U.S. Administration, the U.S. official noted that the issuance of a new press law in Egypt does not represent an incursion against press freedom in the country, but an incursion against the only sign of democracy in Egypt; namely, freedom of opinion. The U.S. official noted that the U.S. aid given to Egypt in the past had been partly linked to what the country saw in terms of a climate helpful to freedom of expression. Thus, he was hinting that failure to backtrack on this law may lead the U.S. Administration to adopt new stands regarding the continuation of U.S. aid to Egypt until the year 2000.

While the message of the U.S. official has resulted in various reactions and anxiety among ruling circles in Egypt, the European Parliament has begun extensive activity with the European member states to urge them to put pressure on the Egyptian Government to backtrack on the press assassination law and to adopt punitive measures related to suspension of aid should it refuse to go along with these demands and insist on pursuing its scheme which seeks to eliminate the remaining margin of freedom of expression and opinion in the country.

In its extraordinary session recently, the European Parliament denounced the restrictions placed by the Egyptian regime on press freedom, condemned Law 93 of 1995, and called for its revocation. [passage omitted]

**Algerian President Stops in Cairo, Meets Mubarak**

*NC2906133895 Cairo Arab Republic of Egypt Radio Network in Arabic 1305 GMT 29 Jun 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] Algerian President Liamine Zeroual stopped over at Cairo International Airport this afternoon coming from the United Arab Emirates. President Husni Mubarak headed those receiving him at Cairo International Airport. President Mubarak accompanied him to the airport's lounge. The two presidents met alone for bilateral talks.

The Algerian president offered his congratulations to President Husni Mubarak on his escape from the sinful attack on him in Addis Ababa. The two presidents will also discuss developments in the Arab region and the results of the recent African summit in Addis Ababa. In addition, they will discuss a number of international and regional issues of mutual interest.

## Sudan

**Eritrean Border Reportedly Closed to Travelers**

*NC2806180995 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1605 GMT 28 Jun 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] Khartoum, 28 Jun (MENA) — The Sudanese-Eritrean border was closed to private and passenger cars today. Until today, the border had been open although the two countries broke off relations in January.

A MENA correspondent in Khartoum has learned that the closure followed stricter searches and scrutiny of passengers and their baggage. These were preventive security measures by Sudanese authorities following the developments related to the attempted attack on President Husni Mubarak in Addis Ababa and the close of the Sudanese opposition conference in Eritrea last week. The conference adopted a military solution as a method to overthrow the ruling regime in Sudan.

**Iraqi Delegation To Hold 'Technical Talks'**

*JN2806174295 Baghdad INA in English 1350 GMT 28 Jun 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Khartoum, June 28, INA — Iraqi-Sudanese technical talks started here on Wednesday [28 June].

In a speech addressed at the beginning of the talks, Minister of the Presidency of Sudanese Cabinet 'Awdah Ahmad al-Jaz hailed the steadfastness and fight by the Iraqi people in facing up to the conspiracies hatched against Iraq and the unjust embargo on it.

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He expressed appreciation of the Iraqi people and leadership which could have surmounted all effects of aggression against the country. The great accomplishments achieved by the Iraqis in all fields and aspects despite the embargo circumstances relying on national know-how and experience are an ideal sample of ability and creation as well as insistence on development and progress.

Sudanese minister of irrigation reviewed in a speech scopes of brotherly cooperation ties between the two countries which have become the right and unique sample of Arab relations.

Head of the Iraqi delegation, general director of Engineering Company for Designing and Industrial Construction, Salah Yusuf, confirmed Iraq's readiness to offer all its expertise and technical abilities which it required after the 30-state aggression to be at the service of brotherly Sudan.

**TNA Briefed on Hala'ib Incursions, Egyptian 'Apology'**

*EA2906211195 Omdurman Republic of Sudan Radio Network in Arabic 1500 GMT 29 Jun 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] During its session today under the chairmanship of Mr. Muhammad al-Amin Khalifah, the Transitional National Assembly [TNA] was briefed by Major General Muhammad 'Abdullah Uwaydah, chairman of the Assembly's defense and security committee, on the aggression of the forces of the Egyptian regime against the Sudanese police stations in Hala'ib. Uwaydah said the provocative operations conducted by the Egyptian forces followed the recent statements against Sudan by the president of the Egyptian regime. He said the Egyptian aggression had been directed against all the police stations north of Hala'ib, adding that the commander of the Egyptian forces in the area had admitted the aggression against the Sudanese police and offered an acceptable apology. He had asked for the evacuation of the Sudanese police forces from Abu-Ramad to Hala'ib. Uwaydah said the Sudanese commander had rejected the request and ordered his forces to remain in Abu-Ramad.

Maj. Gen. Uwaydah said the general command had ordered restraint to be observed, but a vigorous response in the event of the other side initiating aggression. He affirmed that all security and defensive measures had been taken to protect the territory, saying that the Armed Forces would not surrender a single inch of the homeland's territory.

The speaker of the National Assembly directed the defense and security, foreign relations and political committees to meet to prepare a report on Egypt's acts of aggression against Sudan for submission to the assembly on 4 July.

**Minister Says Country 'Mobilizing Army'**

*NC3006095995 Paris AFP in English 0942 GMT 30 Jun 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beirut, June 30 (AFP) — Sudan said Friday [30 June] it was mobilising its troops to face any possible threat from Egypt, including an invasion, as tension mounted between the two neighbours.

Sudanese minister of state for foreign affairs, Ghazi Salah al- Din Atabani, told the Lebanese daily Al-Safir: "We are not excluding any possibility, including a military invasion and we are preparing by mobilising the army and popular defence and by instilling them with the spirit of Jihad" or holy war.

Egyptian President Husni Mubarak is "behaving rashly," he charged.

Mubarak vowed retaliation Thursday against Sudan for its alleged involvement in a plot to kill him as he whipped up Egyptian public opinion against the Islamic government in Khartoum.

Sudan reported "unusual" Egyptian troop movements in the disputed border region of Hala'ib on the Red Sea, where the two sides had clashed earlier in the week.

Atabani said Mubarak was preparing aggression against Sudan by "claiming he could invade in 10 days, by calling on the Sudanese people to overthrow the regime and by mobilising what he calls the opposition, which are Sudanese mercenaries based in Europe."

He was referring to a meeting Wednesday between Mubarak and Sudanese opposition leaders, when the president steered clear of any commitment to help topple the Khartoum government but boasted he could do it within 10 days.

Atabani also said the failed assassination bid against Mubarak in Addis Ababa on Monday sprung from internal conflict in Egypt, where the government is battling a three-year Moslem militant campaign which has cost more than 800 lives.

Mubarak's accusations that Sudan was involved "are due to his hostility to the Islamic movement," the official said.

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### GCC Economic Committee Chairman Discusses Meeting

*LD2806132695 Riyadh SPA in English 1258 GMT 28 Jun 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Riyadh, June 28, SPA — The 39th session of the GCC [Gulf Cooperation Council] financial and economic committee was concluded here Tuesday. It was chaired by Bahraini Finance and National Economy Minister Ibrahim 'Abd-al-Karim.

'Abd-al-Karim told reporters after the session the issue of unifying GCC custom tariffs was essential to the establishment of a common market and the achievement of economic integration.

He said it required a liberalization of external trade among GCC members and the freedom of movement for GCC commodities, which have been achieved in a good fashion over the past 12 years. He added that what remains is to set a custom tariff for the GCC as a group when dealing with other world countries, which takes a lot of time because of the different levels of custom tariffs applied by the six member states.

He said agreement had been reached at previous meetings on dividing commodities into two categories: commodities exempted from custom duties — which are the essential ones, and luxury goods. However, agreement has not been reached on unified custom duties for the second category.

'Abd-al-Karim said the ministers reviewed a memorandum by the GCC Secretariat General including envisages for the upcoming stage and had fruitful discussions about them.

He added that these envisages will be submitted to GCC governments in the initial stage before the committee's next meeting. Asked about the impact of GATT on the classification of commodities, he said the impact was not a big one. He said three GCC states have already joined GATT and three more are in the process of joining.

He said a previous proposal to set custom duties at certain percentages, he said the proposal still stands, and the views of the ministers on this issue have been submitted to GCC leaders.

He said custom duties in GCC states range between 4 and 20 percent. Asked about the proposed Middle East bank, he said it was still an idea that remains to be probed in view of the benefits to Arab states and the type of participation: "countries, funds or institutions representing us."

The GCC ministers of finance and national economy left Riyadh later in the day after the conclusion of the session.

## Kuwait

### Amir Meets Qatari Finance Minister on Developments

*JN2806135695 Doha Radio Qatar in Arabic 1200 GMT 28 Jun 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] His Highness Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah, the amir of the fraternal State of Kuwait, received His Excellency Shaykh Muhammad Bin-Khalifah Al Thani, Qatar's minister of finance, economy, and trade at Dasman Palace today.

During the meeting, His Excellency Shaykh Muhammad Bin-Khalifah Al Thani conveyed to his highness the amir of Kuwait an oral message from His Highness Shaykh Hamad Bin-Khalifah Al Thani, the beloved amir of Qatar. The minister also informed his highness the amir of Kuwait of the recent developments and his highness the beloved amir's assumption of powers in Qatar.

His Highness Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah, amir of the fraternal State of Kuwait, asked his excellency the minister of finance, economy, and trade to convey his greetings and best wishes to his highness the beloved amir of the country. He also underlined the importance of maintaining and improving the fraternal ties between the two sisterly countries.

### Calls Takeover 'Internal Affair'

*LD2806144895 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1348 GMT 28 Jun 95*

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Kuwait, 28 Jun (KUNA) — Kuwait said today that the developments in Qatar are an "internal affair" and expressed the hope that stability will prevail in this Gulf state, which is its partner in the Gulf Cooperation Council.

Commenting on the taking of the reins of power by Shaykh Hamad Bin-Khalifah Al Thani yesterday, a spokesman for the Kuwaiti Foreign Ministry said that "Kuwait stresses that the developments in the fraternal state of Qatar are an internal affair within the framework of the gracious ruling family."

He said Kuwait hopes for continued stability for the state of Qatar and the fraternal Qatari people. [Passage indistinct] The spokesman said Kuwait hopes that "the state of Qatar continues its constructive role within the Arab family and the international community."

The Kuwaiti position was made known when a visiting Qatari envoy, Muhammad Bin-Khalifah Al Thani, minister of finance, economy, and trade, met Kuwaiti Amir

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Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah, and gave him a message from Qatari Amir Shaykh Hamad Bin-Khalifah Al Thani.

A statement from the Kuwaiti amiri court said the amir of Qatar sent Shaykh Jabir "his best wishes and the firm ties that bind the two fraternal countries and the bonds of deep-rooted brotherliness that join them."

The statement said the Kuwaiti amir expressed his "appreciation and hopes for bolstering and strengthening cooperation between the two countries and peoples for their mutual benefit." [passage omitted]

## Oman

### Minister Plenipotentiary at Foreign Ministry Assigned

*JN2606152995 Muscat Radio Oman Network in Arabic 1300 GMT 26 Jun 95*

[Decree No. 32 issued by Sultan Qabus Bin-Sa'id dated 26 June — read by announcer]

[FBIS Translated Text] We, Sultan Qabus Bin-Sa'id of Oman, taking cognizance of Sultani Decree No. 26 of 1975 endorsing a law organizing the state's administrative apparatus and its amendments and Sultani Decree No. 40 of 1986 endorsing the diplomatic and consular corps law and its amendments, and pursuant to public interest, decree the following:

1. His Excellency Salim Bin-'Ali Bin-'Umar Ba-Ya'qub al- Mushaykhi shall be appointed minister plenipotentiary at the Foreign Ministry.

2. This decree shall be published in the Official Gazette and shall be effective as of 1 April 1995.

Issued on 28 Muharram 1416 Hegira, corresponding to 26 June 1995.

[Signed] Sultan Qabus Bin-Sa'id of Oman

## Saudi Arabia

### Yemeni Finance Minister Views Joint Talks

*LD2806201895 Riyadh SPA in English 1926 GMT 28 Jun 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Riyadh, June 28, SPA — Yemen's Finance Minister Muhammad Ahmed al-Junayd has said the outcome of the joint Saudi-Yemeni ministerial committee meetings, which ended its deliebrations earlier this week, was in conformity with the memorandum of understanding signed earlier by the two countries in Makkah.

In a statement to SPA, he said the historic features of this cooperation and ties are based on the continuing closeness, cooperation, political, economic and trade exchanges in all spheres.

The outcome of the joint ministerial committee's meeting was good as expected because it was also the first session of the committee's meeting.' ever since, the committee's proceedings centered on reviewing relations that had preceded before the crisis. We have evaluated the range of bilateral relations and the consequent changes from 1990 until the present time in order to build on this base our future cooperation programme,' he said.

'Moreover, we have decided to forge cooperation in spheres of economy, trade exchange, investments and transportation in line with what has already been in practice among Arab countries and the existing accords among them as we are all members of the Arab League. On this basis, we have agreed to form a technical committee, to prepare a project for trade exchange and economic cooperation, investments and transportation,' al-Junayd said.

Commenting on the outcome of the joint ministerial committee meeting, he said it was good. 'We hope that we will hold another session in the next upcoming months. The committee focused on bilateral contacts and technical cooperation. This subject will be further reviewed in the committee's upcoming session,' he added.

Al-Junayd praised the kingdom's accomplishments in all sectors and admired the strength of the Saudi economy.

### CDLR Bulletin Views Country's Foreign Relations

*MS2706110095 London CDLR MONITOR in English 9 Jun 95*

[Bulletin No. 51 of the Committee for the Defense of Legitimate Rights of Saudi Arabia (CDLR) — received via Internet]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] **Your Right To Know The Legitimacy of the Regime — Part III; Saudi Relations**

In this third part of the series, we will discuss the actuality of Saudi foreign relations. There are, however, several important, relevant facts that should be considered before continuing:

Firstly. It is manifest in the Koran, Sunnah and Ijmaa, that Muslims' relations with others should be based on Islam.

Secondly. Islam states that a relationship which is based on foundations other than those of Islam tends

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to lead away from Islam. Ibn-Jarir explained that those (Muslims) who seek the alliance of non-Muslims against Muslims are led into disbelief.

Thirdly. One of the duties of a Muslim country is to preach Islam and support reform, as well as be on friendly terms with Muslims all over the world. It is mentioned in the Prophet's (PBUH) [Praise Be Upon Him] Hadith that it is the duty of a Muslim to support and sympathise with his fellow Muslims as much as is possible.

Fourthly, scholars of Islam unanimously agree that a state, a group, or even an individual that supports enemies of the nation with money, arms or information has given it/himself the position of an outsider. Shaykh 'Abd-al-Rahman Bin-Hassan explained that if someone decided to support an enemy in fighting his fellow Muslims, he would be, without a doubt, considered to be one of those enemies.

Al-Sa'ud's record in their conspiracy against Islam is very long, and we cannot attempt to cover all the details in this article. We will, however, mention several examples which will act as a guideline.

(1) The Relationship with America.

No one with the slightest amount of common sense doubts that this is but a subservient relationship. A previous bulletin highlighted the fact that a weak, Muslim state can work out a relationship with a stronger nation. It is not necessary to descend into a slavish following of the stronger state, in the way al-Sa'ud practise. The Americans draw up all the Kingdom's policies including international relations, military policies, social policies, financial and economic policies in their entirety. The plans implemented in the Kingdom since the mid-1970's have been designed by Harvard University professors. The military strategies have been designed by the American Defence Ministry and those strategies even include the designation of those states deemed to be enemies of the Kingdom, namely neighbouring Muslim countries, and the Saudi population itself. The economic policies were designed by the Americans to enable them to achieve the largest operation of embezzlement in history and this is without regard to the direct control of oil prices and marketing strategies. The Americans went even further in their enslavement of al-Sa'ud, to the extent that they have employed the Kingdom's resources to secure their covert operations, planned by the CIA, in Nicaragua, Lebanon, Angola and other countries. During the Gulf War, al-Sa'ud allowed half a million American soldiers to utilise the Arab peninsula to cripple Iraq and to besiege the innocent Iraqi nation. The only authority granted to the King in that war was information of the ensuing first strike given to him by the Americans. When the war ended, tens of thousands of American soldiers remained with their arms and equipment. The behaviour of the American Armed Forces was that of conquerors and masters in that they were able to come and go as they pleased, inside and outside the Kingdom, with no permission needed from the Saudi authorities. One of the last examples of this slavish devotion, is inferred in an official statement from the Foreign Ministry and directed at commercial circles, instructing them to end the boycott on Israel. The Statement very bluntly indicated that the directions it contained were according to American instructions.

(2) The Kingdom's Relations with Regimes that have shown Oppression towards Islamic Reform and Reformers.

This is particularly with regard to the countries of North Africa. It has been proved, without doubt, that al-Sa'ud have been supporting such regimes financially. One of these regimes received over 2,000 million dollars in one payment. Al-Sa'ud received the Defence Minster of another of those countries, well known for its war against Islam, and gave him an official "heroes" reception. The Kingdom's Interior Ministry has become crowded with experts in oppression from those countries. Some of the major crimes against humanity, which Muslim Scholars unanimously forbid, have been committed by al-Sa'ud and this includes the return of political refugees to face persecution and death in their own country, which the UN condemns.

(3) The clear and open support of atheist countries, institutions and groups, who are openly persecuting Muslims, assisting them to further their persecution. The Soviet Union, for example, during the height of the war with the Muslim nation of Afghanistan, received 4000 million dollars from al-Sa'ud. Al-Sa'ud also provided the socialist, atheist regime of South Yemen with more than 3000 million dollars as well as military, political and media support.

(4) The great rush towards the "peace" treaty with Israel, which still oppresses the Palestinians and occupies Muslim land. Bandar Bin Sultan boasts that the Kingdom paid the full costs of the Madrid conference. During the Gulf War, the Kingdom paid 13 billion dollars to prevent the Israelis from striking Iraq. Al-Sa'ud gave their full support to the normalisation of relations with Israel.

(5) The penetration of Islamic movements and institutions in an attempt to create divisions and controversy so that their reform programmes and aims would fail. The reason for this was also to transform such centres and institutions into treacherous bodies that would serve American and Israeli aims. In addition to all this,

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is the agreement of the Kingdom to all international resolutions that gave the Jews the legitimacy to occupy Palestine. These are only a small sample of the issue discussed openly in the media. It has become clear to us, after close investigation of the Kingdom's policies, particularly during King Fahd's reign, that there is not one disaster that has befallen Muslims and Islamic reform, that has not had a major helping hand from al-Sa'ud.

We challenge all the defenders of the regime to prove to us that the Kingdom's foreign policy does not rage war on Islamic reform and reformers.

**The Saudi Judiciary Participates in Oppressing Reform.**

We would like to discuss the issue of the independence of the judiciary through news we promised regarding the crimes committed against a number of detainees. However, due to recent urgent events that have arisen, we have had to issue a statement in communique 36. A recent event was the arrest of a prominent scholar, Humud Al-'Uqla, to which we had to respond with communique 37, which contains details of his arrest. As a result of these events, we cannot delay publishing news of the crimes, mentioned earlier, any further. In the middle of last month (thul Qi'da), the following detainees were transferred, by prison vehicles, to the Riyadh court, for a hearing at midnight. The names were Dr. Muhsin al-'Awaji, Dr. Muhammad al-Hudhayf, Shaykh Sultan al-Khamis, Lieutenant Sultan al-Suwaylim, Khalid al-Yahya, Nasir Ibrahim al-Barrak, Nasir Salih al-Barrak, Salih Mansur al-Barrak and the brothers 'Abdallah and Ibrahim al-Hudhayf. The Interior Ministry appointed three judges for the case, Hamid al-Muqbil, 'Abd-al-'Aziz al-Shiddi and 'Abd-al-'Aziz Bin- Hassan Al Shaykh. They pronounced sentences in the following order; Dr. Muhsin al-'Awaji - 15 years; Dr Muhammad al-Hudhayf - 15 years; Shaykh Sultan al-Khamis - 1.5 years; Lieutenant Sultan al-Suwaylim 1.5 years; Khalid al-Yahya - 3 years; Salih Mansur al-Barrak - 5 years; Nasir Ibrahim al-Barrak - 15 years; Ibrahim al-Hudhayf - 15 years; Abdallah Hudhayf - 20 years; Nasir Salih al-Barrak - 5 years. It is a well known fact that this is neither the first crime, nor the last, to be committed against the reformers. We expected the oppressors to be content with detaining people in prisons until further notice, but it would seem that they want to cover the imprisonments with some judicial "legitimacy" through their corrupt courts. The following are examples of the illegal irregularities and illegitimate actions in the case of the detainees mentioned earlier:

(1) The detainees were arrested and then kept in prison for over 6 months without trial. This contradicts Shari'a laws, and even man-made laws.

(2) The detainees suffered physical and psychological torture in order to extract statements from them by force, and this is a severe contradiction to Shari'a and human rights' ideals.

(3) The detainees were prevented from communicating with anyone, and were not allowed to prepare their defence.

(4) The judicial proceedings of the court took place at midnight in complete secrecy.

(5) The Interior Ministry appointed three well-known judges to preside over the case to implement their orders.

(6) The whole proceedings took only one session in court, even though there were so many defendants. They were clearly just a cover in order to issue the sentences imposed by the Interior Ministry.

(7) The detainees refused the sentences to which the judges reacted very negatively. Therefore, there was no likelihood of the case being taken to appeal, and even if there were an appeal it would be a waste of time as the whole judiciary system is controlled by the Interior Ministry.

(8) The detainees were returned, after midnight, to prison amidst great secrecy and security.

We would like to make the following points:

Firstly, no one now, doubts that the security authorities see themselves as 'above' the law and the judiciary. The Saudi legal system is putty in the hands of the Interior Ministry. We challenge the chairman of the High Judicial Council, Shaykh Salih al-Luhaydan, to take action regarding his shaykh and teacher, Humud al-'Uqla, who was detained recently.

Secondly, we strongly condemn those judges who participated in this pathetic scenario for their participation in destroying the image of the judiciary in Islam and for debasing its values.

Thirdly, we believe that similar secret proceedings have taken place in the same despicable manner. We have heard news that a seven year sentence was given to a prominent shaykh who was previously a judge.

Fourthly, if the authorities are confident about the independence of the judiciary, why do they not hold the proceedings and declare the sentences openly? They might like to invite international journalists to witness the proceedings.

Lastly, we would like to comfort the detainees and say that such sentences have no meaning because injustice will eventually be removed and truth will prevail.

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**News Nayeff and the Difficult Task**

During the Hajj season, Nayif attempted to persuade some shaykhs to issue a Fatwa against Shaykhs Safar al-Hawaly and Salman al-'Awdah. His efforts were in vain, as the public pressure for defending and protecting the two shaykhs has grown. It is now stronger than the pressure put on the shaykhs by the Government. It has become obvious to the official scholars, that if one of them dares to criticise Salman and Safar they will suffer public resentment and lose their credibility.

**'Abd-al'-Aziz al-Hathali — An Agent**

We were requested by many scholars to bring peoples' attention to the case of 'Abd-al'-Aziz al-Hathali who lives in al-Hilal Estate in Burayda and works in al-Qasim Airport. Information, that was subsequently confirmed, disclosed that he is a professional security agent and was behind the arrest of a number of people recently.

**Donation Crisis in London University.**

A number of lecturers in the Islamic Studies Department of London University have moved against the project of the Islamic Studies Chair which the Committee mentioned in a previous issue. The lecturers began collecting signatures for a petition for a refusal of the royal donation (bribe) of one million pounds. They said that the effects of such a donation would transform the centre into a mouthpiece of al-Sa'ud's policies. The department decided to hold a meeting to formulate their stand against the donation. The meetings begin today and it is expected that the outcome will be to either refuse the donation completely, or to accept the donation if granted without conditions.

**More Detentions.**

Last week in al-Qasim, 'Abd-al-Karim al-Ghunayn, a student in the Imam University was arrested for his reform activities. Also in al- Qasim, Muhammad 'Abd-al-Rahman al-Khudayri and Fahd al-Sudayri, were arrested for the same reason. Shaykh Ahmad al-Muhsin was sacked from his position as Imam simply because he prayed for the detainees.

**The Arrest of Shaykh al-'Uqla and the Expected Campaign**

The arrest of Shaykh A-'Uqla was an extraordinary act because al- Sa'ud decided to ignore whatever was left of any social etiquette. Knowledgeable sources believe that a further campaign of arrests is on the horizon, as the regime feels that the critical Hajj season is now over and therefore, again time to strike against all parties who do not declare their total loyalty to al-Sa'ud.

**The Conspiracy against The Committee**

President (??????) [as received], in his latest visit to the Kingdom, agreed to participate in the conspiracy against the Committee and expressed his organisation's preparation to participate in attempts of assassination or kidnap. He would utilise his organisation's experience in this field, especially considering their success in kidnapping a previous opponent of al-Sa'ud and handing him over to them. It is believed that his excellency, the President, received a handsome amount of money for such co-operation.

**The First Reaction to the Arrest of Shaykh al-'Uqla**

The students of al-Imam University in al-Qasim attempted to express their anger over the arrest of Shaykh al-'Uqla. Some of them distributed a communique urging their fellow students to show their anger by being absent from the first two lectures on Tuesday. The anti-riot police arrived in force on that Tuesday but the strike went ahead nevertheless. The principal panicked and registered the names of absentees for the Interior Ministry.

**The Ban of Maurice Baucaille's Book**

The Saudi authorities banned a new book by the Muslim writer Maurice Baucaille. The book was written in French and translated into English. It compares the Koranic story of the Jews in Egypt with the Toraic story. The book proves, in its investigation, that the Koranic story is the truthful one and that the other has been corrupted. Despite the fact that the book has no political emphasis or bias, it seems to have become one of the victims of the "normalisation" process.

**The Latest Forgery**

The regime is still attempting to distort the image of the Committee through forgery and rumour. The latest forgery was that of a communique, numbered 36, with the heading "Warning of a Forged Communique". With the communique was a forged copy of Bulletin 48, which was also distributed. The communique was not distributed widely but we nevertheless felt that we should point it out in this bulletin. The real communique 36 is the one distributed with this bulletin.

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**CDLR Communique Praises Burayda 'Protest'**

*MS2706124895 London CDLR MONITOR in English 31 Mar 95*

[Communique No. 31 of the Committee for the Defense of Legitimate Rights of Saudi Arabia (CDLR)]

[FBIS Transcribed Text]**The Day of Burayda — The Day of Good News; The Huge Success of the Second Sit-in Protest**

Praise be to Allah and peace be upon his Prophet.

The Committee takes this opportunity to congratulate the Nation on the huge and emphatic success of the second sit-in protest under the banner "The Day of Burayda." The level of participation was even greater than expected and al-Thiyab mosque was crowded with protesters. Numbers were estimated to be around 4-5 thousand people. Participants included children, youth, elders and women. All sections of society were represented: including university lecturers, students, farmers, businessmen, teachers etc. The women's section of the mosque was full of Sisters who remained until the end of the specified time. All the participants complied with the directions of the legitimate leaders and standards of discipline were exemplary. At the time of departure the participants set a real example of discipline and decorum and showed their obedience to the requests of the legitimate leaders. All those present arose and departed at the same time.

With the blessings of Allah, no friction or confrontation with the security forces took place, even though their presence was quite intensive, albeit in civilian clothing. No military presence was observed in the area.

The Committee offers its thanks and salutations to the people of Burayda, who reiterated their stand and further confirmed what they have proved in the past, that is, their total support and commitment to the scholars and reformers. The Committee also salutes the Brothers and Sisters who took upon themselves the burden of travelling from other areas to stand beside their Brothers and Sisters in Burayda — united together in the face of tyranny and oppression. We ask Allah to accept their efforts and intentions.

The Committee also welcomes and appreciates the stand taken by some members of the security personnel, who showed a high degree of sympathy with the protesters, and also expressed their annoyance and displeasure at the role forced upon them, and their readiness to stand alongside the reform movement.

The Committee is presently awaiting new directions from the legitimate leaders regarding the next step in the peaceful and public activities which have proved so successful. The Committee appeal to the Nation to prepare themselves further, especially after the recent success and the scandal of the enemies of the Nation and the exposure of their betrayals and conspiracies.

May Allah protect our country and our Nation from the hands of criminals and traitors. London; Friday 31/3/95

## United Arab Emirates

**Zayid Receives Qatari Envoy, Amir's Message**

*JN2806185595 Abu Dhabi United Arab Emirates Space Channel Television in Arabic 1700 GMT 28 Jun 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] His Highness Shaykh Zayid Bin-Sultan Al Nuhayyan, president of the state, has received a verbal message from His Highness Shaykh Hamad Bin-Khalifah Al Thani, amir of the sisterly State of Qatar, on the current situation in Qatar and fratrenal bilateral relations. His Excellency Shaykh 'Abdallah Bin-Khalifah Al Thani, Qatari interior minister, conveyed the message to the president during a meeting at Rawdat al-Rif resort at noon today.

His excellency the president expressed his wishes of success to His Excellency Shaykh Hamad Bin-Khalifah Al Thani, amir of the State of Qatar, and wishes of progress and prosperity to the fraternal Qatari people. His excellency the president expressed the United Arab Emirates' concern to maintain firm fraternal relations and joint cooperation between the two fraternal countries within the framework of the march of the Gulf Cooperation Council to serve the wellbeing and interests of people in the region and the Arab and Islamic nation.

The meeting was attended by His Highness Shaykh Muhammad Bin- Rashid Al Maktum, Dubai heir apparent and defense minister; His Highness Shaykh Sultan Bin-Zayid Al Nuhayyan, deputy prime minister; His Highness Lieutenant General Shaykh Muhammad Bin-Zayid Al Nuhayyan, chief of staff of the Armed Forces; His Highness Shaykh Hamdan Bin-Zayid Al Nuhayyan, minister of state for foreign affairs; His Excellency Muhammad Bin-Buti Al Hamid, representative of the ruler in the western region and chief of the Municipal and City Planning Department; His Excellency Khamis Buti al-Rumaythi, head of the president's office; and His Excellency 'Abdallah Muhammad al- 'Uthman, Qatari ambassador to the state.

His excellency the Qatari interior minister left the country for home. He was seen off at Abu Dhabi International Airport by His Highness Shaykh Hamdan Bin-Zayid Al Nuhayyan, minister of state for foreign

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affairs; a number of officials; and his excellency the Qatari ambassador to the country.

**President Al Nuhayyan Meets With Algeria's Zeroual**

*LD2806185995 Algiers Radio Algiers Network in Arabic 1830 GMT 28 Jun 95*

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] [passage omitted] This afternoon, Algerian President Liamine Zeroual started tete-a-tete talks with the UAE President Zayid Bin-Sultan Al Nuhayyan. According to reliable sources, the talks between the two presidents dealt with issues of mutual concern, in addition to bilateral cooperation, and the prospect of developing it. The talks also dealt with the issues connected with the situation in the Arab and Islamic worlds. [passage omitted]

**Official Says $25 Million Extended to PA**

*JN2806154895 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 26 Jun 95 p 1*

[FBIS Translated Text] Sayf Sa'id Bin-Sa'id, acting undersecretary of the Foreign Ministry, has said that the United Arab Emirates [UAE] spearheaded those countries which had fulfilled their share of assistance designated for the Palestinian Authority [PA]. He said that the UAE contributed $20 million and had earlier extended $5 million, making a total of $25 million.

## Yemen

**'Positive Solutions' Sought With Kuwait, Others**

*MM2806122095 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 28 Jun 95 p 7*

[Report by Salih al-Musallam: "Yemeni Finance Minister Tells AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT: We Are Optimistic About Normalizing Relations With All Gulf Cooperation Council States"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Riyadh — Muhammad al-Junayd, Yemeni finance minister and head of the delegation to the meetings of the Saudi-Yemeni Committee, has said that Yemen's relations with the Gulf Cooperation Council [GCC] states "proceed from the credibility of the dialogues we started not so long ago to restore relations with these fraternal states. We stress the solidity of these relations and the good-neighborliness." He added that "Yemen is currently going through a post-boycott period. We know what happened as a result of the Gulf crisis, and the effects of the [Gulf] war, which split the Arab nation, fragmented its unity and divided the Arab states."

Al-Junayd stressed the importance of restoring relations with all Arab countries, especially the Gulf states.

Asked what stage has been reached in the consultations and dialogues with the State of Kuwait, he said: "We are seeking to sit down to a dialogue with our brothers in the State of Kuwait in order to discuss important issues and restore relations. The important thing is to initiate a dialogue and exchange views between the two sides."

He said: "Our hearts are open to understanding, and we are seeking to establish relations that are positive, to set aside the misunderstanding that existed, and to hold a dialogue for the sake of the interests of the two countries and the Arab nation. We are an integral part of the Arab homeland. And we are seeking to renounce differences and to bring views closer. But that can only be done through dialogue and understanding."

He added: The restoration and development of relations with Saudi Arabia prompt us to be considerably optimistic about restoring relations with all GCC states.

Al-Junayd added in his statement to AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT: "When we sit down together and discuss the differences, we will find positive solutions for both sides — which would benefit the Arab nation, in particular the region."

**Deputy Prime Minister Tipped To Lead New Cabinet**

*MM2806145695 London AL-HAYAH in Arabic 28 Jun 95 pp 1, 6*

[Report by Faysal Makram: "Yemen: Toward a New Government or Major Cabinet Reshuffle"]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Sanaa — Highly-placed sources in Sanaa yesterday expected formation of a new Yemeni cabinet soon.

The sources have told AL-HAYAH that limited talks between senior leaders of the two coalition parties — the General People's Congress [GPC] and the Yemeni Reform Grouping [YRG]) — have been devoted to discussion of this matter in the light of the economic and political developments and changes, the coalition between the two parties, and the changes in Yemen's foreign relations, especially with the neighboring states.

According to the same sources, apart from current Prime Minister 'Abd-al-'Aziz 'Abd-al-Ghani, the strongest candidate to head the new cabinet, if formed, is Deputy Prime Minister and Industry and Oil Minister Dr. Sa'id al-'Attar.

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If no new cabinet is formed, there will probably be a major cabinet reshuffle covering several ministries including the Foreign Ministry. 'Abd-al-Qadir Ba-Jammal is one of the strongest candidates for that ministry in succession to Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Dr. 'Abd-al-Rahman al-Iryani, who is now GPC secretary general.

The sources added that in the event of a cabinet reshuffle, if a new cabinet is not formed, the important ministries of planning, education, civil service, administrative reform, health, housing, and urban planning will be affected. [passage omitted]

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**Opposition Parties Urge UN To Implement Resolutions**

*NC2806155095 (Clandestine) Voice of Iraqi People in Arabic 1400 GMT 28 Jun 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] Iraqi opposition parties and movements have urged the UN Security Council to implement Resolutions 688 and 986. They call for imposing the two resolutions on the ruling regime in Baghdad the same way other UN resolutions contained in the cease-fire conditions after the Gulf war, which Saddam Husayn agreed to, were imposed.

These political parties and movements issued a joint statement today. In it, they said they were prompted to appeal because Saddam Husayn's regime is repressing and terrorizing civilians. It is refusing to secure food, medicine, and public services for the public, even though they are not subject to the UN economic sanctions on Iraq, which were caused by the Baghdad ruler.

They called for forming a high-level committee at the United Nations to supervise the implementation of Resolution 688 on the protection of human rights in Iraq by appointing international observers to ensure that the ruling authorities respect human rights.

Sources close to these 13 political parties and movements said their representatives are making contacts to form a delegation to visit the UN headquarters in New York to persuade the Security Council to adopt the contents of the statement issued by these parties and movements opposed to the ruling regime in Iraq.

**Opposition 'Council' Condemns London Street Attack**

*MM2906111495 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 29 Jun 95 p 4*

[Unattributed report: "Attack on Iraqi Oppositionist in London Condemned"]

[FBIS Translated Text] London, AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT — The Free Iraq Council, headed by Sa'd Salih Jabr, has condemned the attack on Dr. Najm 'Abd-al-Karim, a media official opposed to the Iraqi regime, on a street in the British capital a few days ago.

The council issued a statement on the incident, saying that "London has recently witnessed numerous subversive actions carried out by suspect elements against Iraqi oppositionists, including those working in the political, cultural, and ideological spheres. Arab media official Dr. Najm 'Abd-al-Karim, who is known for his strong opposition to the Saddam regime, was brutally attacked (last) Tuesday by an Iraqi element belonging to the Iraqi regime, who stopped and beat him up on Edgware Road at 1530 hrs."

The statement, of which AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT has received a copy, said: "The Free Iraq Council condemns the attack on a member of its central committee, warns all suspected elements and those behind them of the consequences of persisting in these criminal, subversive actions, and adopts a solemn pledge to follow up this case with vigor until the assailant receives just and lawful punishment and Dr. Najm secures his legitimate right by lawful means."

**KDP Delegation in Tehran for Talks With PUK**

*MM2706103695 London AL-HAYAH in Arabic 26 Jun 95 pp 1, 6*

[Report by Kamran Qurrah Daghi: "Delegation Representing Barzani Arrived in Tehran; Another Representing Talabani To Follow in Days"]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] London — It was learned yesterday that a delegation representing the Kurdistan Democratic Party [KDP] (led by Mas'ud Barzani) has arrived in Iran at Tehran's invitation for indirect talks with a delegation representing the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan [PUK] (led by Jalal Talabani).

High-ranking Kurdish sources have confirmed to AL-HAYAH that a Barzani delegation has indeed arrived in Tehran and "it is believed to be headed by either Nitshirfan Barzani or Sami 'Abd-al-Rahman," both members of the party's Political Bureau, and "might include both." They added that the PUK delegation will arrive in Tehran "in a few days, and it will be headed by Fu'ad Ma'sum and will include Faridum 'Abd-al-Kadir," both members of the party's Political Bureau.

Two previous mediations by Iran in Tehran had failed to persuade delegations from both parties to sit around the same table. [passage omitted]

**Plight of Kurds Attributed to West**

*95LH0144A Paris AL-MUHARRIR in Arabic 17 Apr 95 p 12*

[Editorial by A. al-Hajj: "Kurdish Ordeal and International Shenanigans"]

[FBIS Translated Text] The Kurdish issue has returned to the center of international and regional maneuvers and calculations. Again, simple Kurds are the victims of their feuding and infighting leadership, not to mention the chauvinism of some governments and the UN-U.S. plotting in particular.

It is premature to predict the outcome of the developments in northern Iraq in wake of Steel, the large-scale

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Turkish military campaign, which received initially a U.S. go-ahead signal on the pretext that the Turkish military invasion does not constitute a violation of Iraq's sovereignty and the UN charter. The charter and international law are just domino pieces in the U.S. policy of aggression and arrogance. The arrest of U.S. spies is an aggression whereas starving an entire people and establishing a Western military umbrella in northern Iraq are tantamount to a garment of peace and a universal blessing! Despite this, there are still those who run to please the United States.

What can be expected in the short run is a Turkish withdrawal after the establishment of a long border strip guarded by Turkish forces in cooperation with all or some of the Iraqi Kurdish militias! If it is true that Turks are worried about the activities of the PKK [Workers Party of Kurdistan], which demands separation, then it is also true that they are worried about the absence of security in northern Iraq now that the Talabani followers and Barzani followers have been killing each other for weeks and that they have begun to use heavy artillery to demolish their towns. How regrettable! The Turks have been worried about elimination of the central government's presence and about the void this absence has created—a void that has not been filled by the NATO protection aircraft or by the Kurdish "government" and "parliament," which have collapsed as a result of the inter-Kurdish war. Turkey has been greatly harmed by the blockade imposed on Iraq. It feels that the threat to the Iraqi oil pipelines and to the trade rate between the two countries is a threat to its vital interests. But the paradox in Turkey's position is in Turkey's acceptance to transform its territories into a base for NATO aircraft that violates Iraq's sovereignty every minute and its agreement to transform the area into a theater to be manipulated by all foreign "missions" and "delegations," which are predominated by the intelligence element and which include dozens of Israeli intelligence men. The Turkish occupation campaign is an inevitable outcome of Desert Storm and of the transformation of northern Iraq into a U.S. protectorate.

Therefore, the "red line" that Washington will not permit Turkey to cross is to persuade the Kurdish opposition to engage in dialogue and agree with the Iraqi Government. Regardless of the calculations and schemes taking place behind the scenes and regardless of the unknown important details in the minds of Washington and of the regional players involved in the destiny of Iraq (which they consider the sick man), it is possible to ascertain the following points:

1. The Turkish military occupation is a violation of sovereignty and of nonintervention.

2. This occupation is a consequence and a fruit of Desert Storm and of "U.S. protection" of northern Iraq.

3. Military suppression will not resolve the chronic Kurdish problem in Turkey. It would have been more appropriate and sounder, and it is necessary, to open up to the Kurdish ethnic rights and to develop sound democratic solution formulas that exclude secession and strengthen the Kurdish people's exercise of their legitimate rights

4. A democratic, open-minded, and peaceful solution is the only solution that presents itself to the governments of Turkey, Iraq, and Iran to resolve the problem of the partitioned Kurdish nation (more than 20 million).

Perhaps all historical ties and precedents make Arabs eligible to be the Kurds' closest and most important partner in a free and honorable common life. Therefore, all vigilant Arab political forces must understand the issue well and sympathize with it. They must not see an evil omen in Kurdish ethnic rights. They must make a distinction between a people's just cause and the Western-Israeli maneuvers to use the cause as a bargaining card.

The Iraqi Government leadership must learn lessons from the calamities that have afflicted the homeland and must present an immediate national program for reconciliation, democratic life, and a solution to the Kurdish problem. Kurdish leaders must end their bloody conflicts, drive away every foreign influence, and demonstrate real eagerness for Iraq's national sovereignty and its territorial integrity.

These leaders are also required to understand that the continued blockade against Iraq is a crime against peoples and against the cause of security and peace in the Middle East. Human rights and international laws are indivisible. Dangers are threatening everybody, and it is painful to see estrangement and mutual hatred. It is painful to see the field open to Washington so it can deal with the region's states one after the other whereas interest dictates that a minimum limit of cooperation and coordination be established in order to confront the U.S.-Israeli arrogance.

### Plight of Kurds in Iraq, Turkey Discussed

*95AE0030A London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic 30 Apr 95 pp 42-43*

[Article by Fahmi Huwaydi: "Kurds: God's Perplexed People; They Are Denied Use of Their Language, Names, and National Dress"]

[FBIS Translated Text] If people disagree on the Jews' right to carry the title of God's chosen people, then

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the thing on which no two people may disagree is that Kurds are the people of our time who are worthiest of the title of "God's perplexed people."

After Iraq's invasion of Kuwait—an invasion that brought along with it a number of catastrophes and tragedies, including the flight of thousands of Palestinians to new asylums and exiles—I wrote an article in which I reviewed the series of acts of banishment and displacement to which the Palestinian people have been subjected since the 1940's. In that article, I also characterized Palestinians as "God's perplexed people," and I have not yet abandoned this characterization, not even after the Oslo accord and after implementation of self-rule in Gaza and Jericho. This is because I believe that the Palestinians' perplexity has become severer and their ordeal greater. Previously, they had the choice of banishment or displacement whereas now they have the option of banishment or submission to Israeli domination. In exile, man may still retain some of his pride. But, under the umbrella of submission, he is forced to abandon this pride.

Despite this, Palestinians have gained a foothold in their country, and this foothold is likely to become the base of a future Palestinian state. This state may develop, even if in a hundred years, and shake loose of the submission imposed on it (assuming, of course, that Israel will survive a hundred more years!). Talk about the desired state is reiterated in whispers no longer. Rather, it is reiterated openly and is received with acceptance by many. Meanwhile, those opposed to the idea do not stand against the principle of establishing the state but argue over its borders and the nature of its relations with neighboring countries.

In other words, Palestinians have hope, even though it may take long to realize and even though the "bill" for its realization might be relatively exorbitant. From this angle, Palestinians are much better off than Kurds who, I think, are in a much worse condition. This has motivated me to reconsider the matter of who is worthier of the title of "God's perplexed people." Ultimately, I have concluded that the suffering of tormented and persecuted peoples in our world varies in degree. Bosnians have a problem. However, they also have a homeland and a state recognized by the United Nations. The people of Kashmir have a problem, but they live on their land. Their problem lies in whether they will continue to live under Indian rule or join their brothers in Pakistan. The [Rohinjia?] Muslims of Burma are subjected to persecution and liquidation by the Buddhist authority. But their right to their homeland (Arakan) is firm and not disputed by anybody. If some of them involuntarily seek refuge in Bangladesh these days, they will return some day, considering that their problem is a humanitarian problem ultimately.

I realize that all these are heavy concerns and tragedies that keep the human, let alone the Islamic, conscience restless. However, I still say that concerns vary in degree. Even though we are not at all happy to see Muslims climb to the top in the world of catastrophes and tragedies, our acknowledgment of the real situation urges us, upon comparison, to admit that the Kurdish people deserve the title of God's perplexed people, "with distinction." If the phrase "with distinction" is coupled at times with the phrase "top rank honor" when scientific degrees are granted, then I will not hesitate to say that the distinction, along with the phrase "top rank torture," goes to the Kurds.

**They Have Accepted Misery, But Misery Has not Accepted Them**

Kurds were a single people that had their united political and moral identity until the 17th century A.D. However, their fate, which wedged them between the Persian and Turkish empires, made them the victim of an accord between those two empires to divide Kurdistan between Turkey and Persia. They lived under the umbrella of this partition even after World War I. That war produced new balances of forces and imposed new maps. As a result, the Kurds, divided previously between two states, became divided among four states: Iran, Turkey, Iraq, and Syria. Some Kurds were even annexed to the Soviet Union afterward.

This division was the fatal blow that transformed Kurds, who were a noble and dear part of the Islamic nation before the 17th century, into ethnic minorities scattered in four states. Consequently, their ethnic identities, their languages, their policies, and their opinions have altered. Not only this, new generations have studied the languages of the countries where they have lived, and their Kurdish dialects have changed. As a result, these generations have become unable to communicate. A few years ago, I attended a conference in Germany where Kurds spoke Turkish, Farsi, and Arabic. Their local dialects did not help them communicate. As a result, they resorted to English to communicate with each other. Often, those who did not know a foreign language needed interpreters to convey their opinions to their brothers who had come from other countries. This is a tragedy to which no other persecuted and banished people have been subjected.

Thus, the hope that some people entertained regarding the possibility of reuniting the Kurds who had been divided into two parts and between two states dispersed in no time when the number of states involved became

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four. This is because the dream of reviving the state of Kurdistan requires reexamination of the maps of these four states. Because the Kurds' habitat in Turkey and Iraq, at least, consists of some of the most fertile lands that are the richest in agriculture, water, and oil, these two states are prepared to embark on endless wars to maintain these lands.

Thus, while the hope of a state in the homeland paled, the Kurds accepted misery for a companion, but misery did not accept them, as we say in our common proverb. What I mean is that when Kurds lost their independent homeland, they did not acquire the right of honorable citizenship in any of the states to which they were annexed.

**Optimal Case in Turkey**

The case of Turkey is an example of this fact. Kurds in Turkey number nearly 20 million and represent two-thirds of the Kurdish people in their entirety. These Kurds have been living in an inferno since the creation of the national Turkish State in the 1920's. THE ECONOMIST has characterized Kurds as the "world's most humiliated and most oppressed people." Everybody knows that the Turkish Government refuses to acknowledge any element of the Kurdish identity. It even refuses to acknowledge Kurds as a people with their own particular character and calls them the "mountain Turks." Moreover, Kurds are forbidden to use their language or names, to celebrate their holidays, or even to wear their national dress. I pointed out this fact in an article published by AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in wake of the latest Turkish invasion of Kurdish provinces within Iraq on the pretext of pursuing "terrorists" who are in fact Kurds demanding their normal ethnic rights.

After the article was published (27 March 1995), a message was conveyed to me through a lady Turkish diplomat in Cairo and a Turkish diplomat in Riyadh who considered the article I had written in support of the Kurdish people's ethnic and humanitarian rights tantamount to support for secession, even though I did not refer to secession and though I expressed no preference for it. All my interest was merely focused on defending the Kurdish people's dignity and their right to citizenship and, consequently, to equality with other citizens. Despite this fact, sensitive Turkish officials considered what I said about doing justice to the Kurds a call to secession!

The word "Kurdish" has become tantamount to an accusation or a stigma, which ears in Turkey can bear to hear no longer. According to what I have heard from some Kurds, their children are taunted at schools for being Kurds. Psychological pressure on these children has reached such an extent that it motivates some of them to ask their parents to change their names so they will become identical with Turkish names. While the Turk, the Persian, or the Arab practices his right to reveal his identity, if the Kurd mentions the word Kurdish, he is pursued with a stream of accusations because he then becomes a separatist, anti-Arab, and traitor. In some cases, he is even considered an apostate from Islam.

"The Turk speaks of his being Turkish all the time whereas if one of us says he is a Kurd, he is immediately rebuked, censured, and told: Aren't we all Muslims?" This is what I have heard from many a Kurd. One of them even said, "They use the weapon of religion to obliterate our identity. If one of us says that he is a Kurd, he is immediately characterized as an advocate of jingoism and division among Muslims. The prophet's hadith that says he who advocates jingoism is not one of us' is often cited to accuse Kurds of apostasy."

It is to be noted in this regard that Muslim Kurds in Berlin established a mosque that they called Salah-al-Din's [or Saladin's] Mosque. Turkish officials of [Berlin's] religious affairs department spread rumors that this mosque is the mosque of Dirar and of sedition (similar to Dirar's mosque that was built by hypocrites during the prophet's time and that was burnt down by the prophet, God's peace and prayers be upon him). Those officials also rumored that it was a "communist" mosque. As a result, Berlin's Turks boycotted the mosque and have not entered it for three years.

Thus, Kurds in Turkey are forbidden to be Kurds. It is forbidden to treat them as the equals of their Turkish brothers in rights and duties, and they are denied the fraternity of Islam. Is there greater humiliation or torture than this?

The Kurds' condition in Iraq is, theoretically, a little better. They have been recognized and given self-rule, and they have governorates, universities, and so forth. However, the ruling regime has not hesitated to wipe them out with poisonous gas in order to subjugate them.

They have also been marginalized in Iran. It is true that they are represented by three deputies in the Consultative Assembly [Majles]. However, the governme. refuses to grant them the right to self-rule because it seems that it thinks that such a thing would open the door to similar demands by other ethnic groups living in the country.

In Syria, Kurds have no heard voice. I have been told that nearly 10,000 Kurds continue to be without citizenship since the days of the pan-Arabist tide, which led to unity between Egypt and Syria. At the time, pan-Arabist sentiments did not deal cordially with Kurds.

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**What Future Hope?**

Thus, three-quarters of the Kurds are subjected to brutal iniquities in Turkey and Iraq. The other fourth is marginalized in Syria and Iran. This gives rise to the question: What hope in the future do Kurds have?

We have said that the dream of a state that unites the Kurdish people seems to be inaccessible now. Therefore, Kurds struggle to defend their legitimate rights under the canopy of the countries in which they live. Nobody can deny them these rights, whether because they are our brothers in the homeland and in the faith or because of purely humanitarian reasons that have nothing to do with citizenship or religion.

If some ruling elites continue to be determined to deny Kurds the right of honorable citizenship and if they continue to deal with them with oppression and weapons solely, then Kurds are entitled to seek a different solution to secure the dignity that they miss and to put an end to the sapping journey of torture through which they have been going for 70 years, at least.

Nobody agrees that Kurds should be crushed or humiliated on the pretext that we are all brothers and Muslims. To repel injustice becomes in this case the duty of every Muslim man and woman. To remain silent on this injustice or to turn a blind eye to it is punishable on the day of reckoning—"When angels take the souls of those who die in sin against their souls, they say: In what (plight) were ye?' They reply: Weak and oppressed were we in earth.' They say: Was not the earth of God spacious enough for you to move yourselves away (from evil)?' Such men will find their abode in hell, and what an evil refuge." [Koran 4:97]

Those who are unable to confront and oppose injustice must not capitulate or resign themselves to it but must move in God's spacious earth to where they find security and dignity. In all cases, a "just infidel is better than a tyrannical Muslim." Those who advocate acceptance of the tyranny attributed to Islam or the tyranny that masks itself behind Islam distort words and deceive naive Muslims.

This is a call for justice, not secession. The true advocates of secession are those who practice tyranny and who veil it, thus shutting the doors in the face of the Kurds' hope to live an honorable life in the countries amongst which they have been divided. With these doors shut, the demand for secession becomes ultimately the only way to end the journey of perplexity and torture!

**Saddam Receives Cable From Intelligence Chief**

*JN2706102195 Baghdad Iraq Television Network in Arabic 1700 GMT 26 Jun 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] His Excellency leader President Saddam Husayn has received a cable from the director of the Intelligence Service pledging in the name of the members of the service to exert the utmost efforts to safeguard the achievements of the glorious 17-30 July revolution and to score victory over the enemies, God willing.

The cable says: Two years ago, specifically on the night of 26-27 June 1993, the U.S. pirate resumed its evil doings as is its custom and in line with the base spirit and wrongdoings for which the evil gang has become famous. The accursed crow disgorged its rancor against our service, knowing very well that it is a militant faction that has been the focus of your attention, that has grown up under your wing and whose sons have pledged loyalty to your wise course. That's why the aggression has not succeeded in weakening our resolve. On the contrary, loyalty has been entrenched, and we have become more zealous, creative, and alert. We rely on God almighty and are inspired by your genius to be tools for jihad and martyrdom in service of our beloved homeland and to safeguard our giant revolution. We proceed hand in hand toward a victory God has promised us with the people of faith in an Iraq that you have elevated to the skies. We all are your soldiers. On this occasion, we recall all the honors you have bestowed on us and we will not forget the crimes of the schemers. We await a sign from your excellency, may God protect you and grant you long life.

**Article Eulogizes Saddam Husayn's Father**

*95AE0033A Baghdad ALIF BA' in Arabic 26 Apr 95 pp 4-6*

[Unattributed article: "Husayn al-Majid al-'Abd-al-Ghafur: He Planted the Dream, Departed; The Dream Became the Project of a Consciousness"]

[FBIS Translated Text] On the morning of the Feast of Sacrifice in the year 1936, Husayn al-Majid realized that the festival this time was unlike all other festivals and that he would celebrate it in a different way. Quiet and serious by nature, he was a man of resolve who did not want to worry those around him. So he was ready to meet the appointed time with humility befitting him and befitting the steadiness and firmness for which he was known. However, a last wish made him look about toward his friends as if he were entrusting to them the unborn child, the dream that he would not be destined to see. His patient and trustworthy wife, his brothers, and his family were all present the morning of that

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feast, except for his brother Sulayman. He asked that the latter be summoned as quickly as possible. His eye kept watching the door, hoping that Sulayman would arrive before it was too late; but God willed and commanded.

The patient spirit became calm and surrendered to the will of its Master. The last that was heard from him was his sad voice humbly reciting, "I bear witness that there is no god but God; I bear witness that Muhammad is the Messenger of God." Then he turned his head to the right and fell asleep.

Those around him thought he would wake in a few minutes. They thought it was the dozing of a fighter who for over two months had endured the pains of sickness without yielding to it, but the dozer remained asleep. Thus young Husayn al-Majid, who had not reached his 30th year, bade farewell to Takrit on the morning of a Feast of Sacrifice. Having planted the dream, he departed, and the dream after him became a project of a consciousness.

What man was he? What ties bound the man who passed away in the midthirties of this century to the child born an orphan after him, so that Iraq became his father and he a father to all Iraqis, and so that the dream became the hope of the nation and suffering humanity?

Husayn al-Majid al-'Abd-al-Ghafur al-'Abd-al-Qadir was a toiling peasant who worked God's land. Known as a virtuous, well-mannered man, he was a gallant knight, a loyal friend and devoted husband who left behind him his good name and Saddam Husayn. Each caused the other to enter history. Being a modest, well-mannered believer, the man never aspired to that, but necessity decreed that time should choose its leader from among the best of the sons of the nation.

**Testimonials**

In order to become acquainted with the character traits of this virtuous father, we shall gather testimonials from those who lived with him on his brief but important and decisive journey through life. Most of his companions and friends have joined him in the Everlasting Abode. The two most prominent of them still alive are Hajj 'Abd-Rashid al- Najm, the oldest shaykh of the Bu 'Umar tribe to which Husayn al-Majid belonged, and Hajjah Layla al-Tilfah, the maternal aunt of the leader (may God preserve him and keep him).

Collecting his memories of bygone years, Hajj 'Abd-Rashid al-Najm, who has reached his 95th year, assures us that the days of his youth are carved in memory and that he has a vehement longing for the space, the sun, the chivalry, and the knights of that time. Then he begins to converse as follows about his companion and the friend of his departed brothers Hammud and Yasin, feeling the pleasure of memory and of reviving the days.

"It was long ago, in the thirties of this century. Husayn al-Majid was not married yet. We used to work together in the al-Fathah area, near Makhul Mountain, between al-Sharqat and Bayji. Husayn was 10 years younger than I, or more. We kept working together for about two years. I remember him well. He was tall and handsome, light in face and complexion. He was pleasant company, affectionate, quiet and serious, dignified and brave. Though he was quiet, he was a good fighter. Once a fight broke out between us and a group with whom we quarreled for reasons I do not recall now. We were only five men at the time—myself, Husayn al-Majid, Hammud al-Rashid, Hammud al-Hasan, and Nada al-Husayn,—while the attackers numbered 50 families. I remember how well Husayn al-Majid fought and maneuvered without turning his back to his enemies. He would hit and back away to offset the smallness of our number. Meanwhile Hammud al-Rashid was hit. Nada al-Husayn was able to scare them by threatening, causing them to withdraw. We all saw how Husayn al-Majid fought like a wolf and was bolder than a lion. Yes, he was a man in the real sense of the word and of a special kind. I got to know him thoroughly in traveling: in traveling one gets to know a man's mettle. We traveled to al-Khalis together to buy dates from al-Huwaydir. Our trip lasted fully 10 days. We made it on donkeys, braving rough roads and the uncertainty of darkness. I discovered what precious mettle this man was made of—may God have mercy on him and make him to dwell in His most spacious paradise."

**Loyal and True**

Hajjah Layla Tilfah, the maternal aunt of the leader (may God protect him and keep him), accompanied a period in the life of her sister's husband and the childhood of her first sister. Thus, she was able to discover the points of resemblance between the father and son, although they never met eye to eye: loyalty and the strength and balance of personality were what most distinguished and united them. She began recalling the features and characteristics of the two as follows.

"When he became engaged to my sister, I was still a little girl, but I can still see his picture before me as I saw it at that time. He was tall, handsome, and ruddy (God have mercy on him). His eyes were pale and large. He was pleasant, sympathetic, affectionate, and loyal. He used to call me 'sister,' just as he would call my sisters. He used to say, 'I have no sister now that my sister has died; you have become my sisters.' He did not like to hurt anyone. He respected himself and others. He was very respectful to women. He never spoke a harsh word

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to his wife. To us he was truly the virtuous brother. He did not live long with my sister. She bore him their first child, which died of measles nine months after its birth. When the father's time came, Saddam was still in his mother's womb.

"He came down with an internal disease. The only doctor in Takrit at that time was Doctor Rashid, who was only a health official. The sickness did not take long. He was brave and patient. He bore the pains and did not yield to them. On the morning of the Great Feast he passed away into His Lord's mercy, not having finished the Feast among us. It was the will of God, who is praised and exalted.

"I still remember that difficult day. He kept turning around to look at the faces, and then he said: 'Where is Sulayman? I miss him. Call him; I want to see him.' He kept looking toward the door in that condition. As he talked with those present, he murmured the profession of faith and fell asleep. He never woke up. He was always calm, even in difficult moments. Until his last breath, he bore his pain and weariness without complaint. He passed away two or three years before reaching 30. His dear offspring Saddam had his father's wide eyes. He grew up a lively, agile, energetic child. My father used to say, 'You will see how he will become quiet and wise.' He took his most prominent traits from his father: his pleasant company, his dignified personality, and his loyalty. Both were very loyal. Saddam never forgets. 'To whomever he gives water to drink, he would like to give honey: he does not feel he has given him enough.'"

**Necessity's Leader, Inherited Traits**

Our generation has been blessed with living in an age when the leader is Saddam Husayn. We have known him at first hand. We have counted his heartbeats and numbered the beads of perspiration on his gleaming brow. We have lifted our heads in pride, shadowed in his cloak. Historic necessity dictated the need for this man and made his unique personal qualities a link to bind together the joints of history—a man who refuses to retreat in a period of Arab history when bodies lack heads and when Arab middlemen have slipped under imperialism's table to lick up the crumbs.

That Iraq stands with Saddam alone at its head, lofty, protecting heaven and earth with one hand and giving to drink the might of the Tigris and Euphrates with the other, means that the leader here embodies the nation's hope to fulfill its cultural and human destiny as the best nation brought forth for mankind.

Saddam Husayn crossed the appointed time to stand as life's equal, excelling in adding new brightness to life and wiping from the shadow its darkness—traits that none but the elect possess. In these words we are only attempting to probe his primary traits and inherited characteristics while he was still a lad learning how to tread the earth to transcend the individual state toward the creative state that by its characteristics mapped out an age.

In order to perceive what inheritance he carried from his father, we turn to the testimony of the last two teachers (may God lengthen their lives) who taught him while he was still in primary school.

The eminent teacher 'Abd-al-Razzaq al-Kumayt, born in 1926, accompanied the leader's childhood throughout the primary stage. He remembers as follows:

"To tell the truth, even when he was a child he did not have a child's temperament or behavior. He had a man's zeal and characteristics. He had all the qualities that made teachers see in him an exceptional case that would become very important. He was an outstanding student, diligent, well-mannered, generous, and loyal. He had a spirit of altruism, cooperation, and sympathy. I shall give an example to illustrate. I wanted to punish one of his fellow students with 30 strokes of a cane. When I was about to do it, Saddam stood up and said, 'Give me 10 of them.' His attitude surprised and embarrassed me. I think I reconsidered my intention for his sake.

"I also remember how his coat was 'an endowment' for his colleagues—if that is the right word. The students took turns wearing it when it was cold. From his childhood he was a man. It was evident to the entire faculty of the school."

**Self-Confidence, Loyalty**

Sayyid Nu'man al-Ghani, born in 1913, taught the leader when he was a student in the fifth grade of primary school. He noted his strong sense of self-esteem and loyalty. In his words:

"He was an outstanding, energetic pupil: serious, persevering, diligent, punctual, and on time with his assignments. He had excellent powers of concentration, attention, and comprehension. The faculty's monthly reports always indicated complete satisfaction with him in learning and conduct. In addition, he was gentle in character and manner, polite, very self-confident, and never did anything displeasing. His daily presence was marked by seriousness and manliness.

"Although he has traveled his path in life to become this unique man who is leading Iraq in its most important period and despite his lofty concerns and the responsibility of his place on the map of the nation and the world, he continues to behave in the manner in which his nature was formed, taking an interest in his

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people and always remembering them, moved by his ingrained loyalty. He has kept in touch with us, his old teachers, fellow townsmen, and neighbors, and honored us. Once he was one of our sons; now he has become our father and the tree that shelters us with its shade."

**University of Technology Achievements Reported**

*95LH0185A Baghdad ALIF BA' in Arabic 5 Apr 95 pp 16-18*

[Report on interviews with Dr. Dakhil Hasan Jurayyu, president of the University of Technology, and Dr. Qusayy 'Abd-al-Sattar, professor in the department of electrical engineering, by Siham al-Shujayri; place and date not given]

[FBIS Translated Text] The University of Technology marked its 20th anniversary on 1 April. After these 20 years and after graduating about 27,000 engineers and becoming one of the most important centers of industrial and technological progress in the country and one of the most prominent of our 14 universities, we are entitled to ask where is the University of Technology heading? Has it achieved the purpose for which it was established?

Has the University of Technology really been technological? Has it proved its ability to respond to the requirements of economic development in the country and the needs of the changing labor market? Has it paid attention to the engineering and scientific fields and the need to expand them horizontally and vertically? Has the university charted a distinctive plan for itself? What do the students say? What do the professors say?

At first we met with the students. Some of them gave us the complete facts. Others gave us very few details. A few of them refused to talk to us, without giving a reason. The students summed up the most significant demands, which they hope will be realized by the university's silver jubilee in 2000.

A group of students in various levels and departments placed among my press papers a yellow paper on which they listed their complaints:

- There is very little connection between theory and training in the curriculum.
- The laboratories and workshops are neglected. They do not contain the necessary equipment for laboratory work. They do not even have chairs. For example, in some departments there is one electronic device for every three or four students. This is at a time when there are scores of faulty devices, which the university has not bothered to fix in years.
- The machines and equipment department lacks spare parts. Most of the machines are bastardized from other machines.
- We study aircraft engineering but do not see the aircraft.
- The problem after graduation is that the state and the private sector do not want to employ new engineers. They want experienced ones.
- Technology is a hard course, but what is harder is for us to learn the principles of technology and not find a job.

These are some of the students' remarks. They might be exaggerated, but they express, in one way or another, the students' interest in their university and their desire for it to be the best.

What is the story of theoretical and practical lessons?

I asked Qaysar Hasan Karim, head of the national union at the university. He says: Although this is a university of technology, we depend more on theory than practice. Technology institutes are better than we in practical application. They devote more hours to work than we do. The number of hours we spend in laboratories and workshops is small compared with the institutes.

'Abbas Habib adds: Practical training was canceled at one time and then restored. It is an important part of our education, considering that this a university of technology. Otherwise, there will be no difference between us and the students of the engineering college. We have heard that a study has called for the cancellation of practical training in some departments, including the department of machines and equipment. This is surprising.

Student 'Adnan Ibrahim says: There is no scientific relationship between theoretical and practical lessons. Each is separate. The grade for practical lessons was 50 percent when the years of study were five. The situation changed when they reduced the number of years to four. Attention to practical lessons has decreased and the training equipment has become old.

Student Hashim Musa (fourth year in the department of construction) explains his problems regarding summer training work in certain companies. He says this is not practical and has no benefit to the student. I asked him why? He replied: Because there is no following up. I did practical work for 12 weeks, six of them in a factory and six others in a water and sewage department. I just went there and left without gaining any practical experience.

Student Sarab Juwayyid (fourth year in the department of industrial instructors) says: I did practical work in a postal department and an electricity department. The work was easy. The officials in these departments, however, dealt with us indifferently, although application

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work requires attention and serious follow up to produce results.

Educational supervision in the university does not exist, some students said. They add that educational supervision here is like educational supervision in primary schools, where every class has an educational adviser. The only difference is that we do not see or meet with the adviser. The professor does not have the time to solve the students' problems because he keeps moving from one lecture to the other. He has no time for educational advice.

What do you suggest? Student Qaysar Hasan, from the machines and equipment department, replied: Teachers should have time for the students. We need an adviser for every class to deal with the students' problems. We have reached the point where we had to ask the Health Ministry to send us a psychiatrist to solve our problems, and they approved our request.

Student 'Ali Humayyid says the university and its students lack advanced and up-to-date information, particularly the kind shown on satellite television stations received here. These stations show educational scientific programs pertaining to our field. We discovered this when we saw it in other institutions that own such a system. Neither the university nor any other body has bothered recording these programs so we can benefit from them.

Student Na'il Ahmad, from the electrical engineering department, raises a point regarding the examination system used at the university, which is not used in any other university. The departments depend on only one exam per semester and not several exams. This single exam determines the success or failure of a student.

Student Marwan 'Abd-al-Rahman comments on the examination system used in all universities. He says: Our university does not apply this system. A student has to repeat a whole year because of one course. He might fail a course that is not part of his major.

Regarding the courses, student Muhammad Baqir 'Ali says: We study them in English. It would be better if they were translated into Arabic because the professor speaks in Arabic. The intention is not to teach the language but the scientific material. These courses were translated by the Mosul University. As it is, we think in Arabic and write in English.

Doctorate student 'Isam Hasan adds: Keeping up with advanced engineering material is necessary, and this is not happening here.

What is the story about boarding? I asked the students. All agreed that the dormitories lack the simplest services. Student 'Abbas Habib emphasized that they are terrible. Student Hashim Musa said that they lacked many residency requirements.

Student Sarab Juwayyid adds: The dorm is very old. Although it meets the need from the standpoint of construction, services are almost nonexistent. There is no water or electricity. Imagine that only one floor receives water irregularly. Food is very expensive, particularly after the society that was supplying food to students and teachers at cooperative prices has been eliminated. We do not know the reason for eliminating this important society.

Do these remarks hurt the University of Technology? Absolutely not. The university is one of our educational establishments and plays a major role in the country's scientific and technological progress. Therefore, it was necessary to discuss these things with the officials.

University President Dr. Dakhil Hasan Jurayyu tells us that the university is now operating with 100 percent Iraqi staff. The number of bachelor degree male and female students went up from 2,852 when the university was established in 1975 to 8,029 in 1994-1995. The number of master degree students went up from five to 398 master and doctorate degree students this year. The objective is to graduate engineers in different qualifications. In the past years, 26,677 bachelor degree and 1,774 higher degree students graduated from the university. They work in the industrial field to meet the country's need. Although we are trying to graduate students whose scientific standard is equal to engineering students in world universities, we are experiencing difficulties because of over crowdedness at the university. While the number of the academic staff in the founding year was 124, it is now 463 instructors.

Dr. Jurayyu explains the university's goals. He says: The university has established some principal goals. They include the graduation of sufficient number of engineers to meet the needs of economic and social development and instructors for vocational and training schools. They also include tackling industrial problems by conducting applied researches, offering scientific advice, devoting attention to higher studies to respond to the requirements of development, and creating new courses for engineering education and training to keep up with technological development in engineering fields.

[Al-Shujayri] Has the university achieved its goals?

[Jurayyu] The university is the only one of its kind in the country. It was the first university of its kind in the Arab homeland. It is a specialized university, different in form and substance from the other universities in the country. From the standpoint of form, the university

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consists of scientific departments that come directly under the authority of the president of the university rather than deans. In doing so, the university condensed its administrative system, providing greater operational smoothness. This system simplified procedures and made it easier for students and instructors to contact the university administration directly. The heads of departments enjoy the same authorities as college deans in other universities, which enables them to deal with educational issues directly.

As for the substance, it is the first specialized university with unique courses in the country. We have courses in production engineering, metal engineering, control engineering, and materials engineering ['ilm al-mawad], which do not exist in other Iraqi universities. We also have courses in mechanical and equipment engineering, which includes four specializations: aircraft engineering, automobile engineering, air conditioning engineering, and mechanical engineering. We also have a unique department, which is the industrial instructor's department that has no parallel in any Arab university. This is along with similar departments in other universities, such as construction, architectural, chemical, and electrical engineering. Study in all the departments is for four years. The university awards a bachelor of engineering degree in eight departments and a bachelor of science in two departments: accounting and applied sciences. The university has been classified as the third best in the Arab world, according to a survey by an Arab magazine this year.

[Al-Shujayri] Is the educational system different from the other universities?

[Jurayyu] Study at the University of Technology takes place in two stages. The first includes study in the first and second years after which a graduate is awarded a technical diploma. He gets this diploma, provided he completes three months of scientific training or a complete year of work in factories. During this period, the student gains scientific and technical skills through study and training in the university's workshops and in outside jobs. The second stage consists of two more years of study, after which a student is awarded a bachelor's degree.

[Al-Shujayri] What the difference between the university's diploma and the technology institute's diploma?

[Jurayyu] Only a small percentage of students are satisfied with a diploma from our university. These are students who fail in the third or fourth year and therefore are content to receive a diploma. Our diploma is different from an institute's diploma because we offer more in-depth scientific and technical education at the university.

[Al-Shujayri] How much of the university's scientific research is being utilized?

[Jurayyu] The university has made 2,045 studies in several engineering fields. We signed agreements to conduct 64 studies for government departments. We have a consulting and engineering office. The university was the first to introduce the concept of continuing education and developing skills in the state's departments and institutions. The university has a department for continuing education. The department conducted 1,466 courses for the development of skills in which 7,196 engineers and technicians took part. In the current scholastic year, we are conducting 114 applied research projects the state institutions and 107 consulting studies. Some 75 faculty members have taken jobs in state institutions. The university's laboratories and workshops are also used to train students from this and other universities, like the University of Saddam, the University of Tikrit, and the University of al-Anbar, on such skills as metal cutting, foundry, carpentry, electricity, car mechanics, turnery, and welding.

[Al-Shujayri] How has the blockade affected the University of Technology?

[Jurayyu] The blockade has affected us in several ways. Before, we had 31 non-Iraqi faculty members. Now we have none. This was a great loss to the university and the students. There is a great shortage in books, estimated at 37,000 text books. We are also unable to modernize the equipment and tools. Our imports of machines and equipment in the school year 1989-1990 were about $3 million. We imported 260,000 books and 1,100 periodicals of different titles. We cannot do this now. We are afraid that the knowledge gap between us and the world will increase. Efforts are continuing to narrow the gap by getting people to supply us with the important periodicals. We are maintaining the laboratories. We cannot get modern equipment, such as computers. The blockade has also had a psychological effect on the students and teachers.

[Al-Shujayri] Has this university supplied the production lines in our factories with effective skills?

[Jurayyu] We are confident that our university has played a big role in providing skills to factories because we are the main sector that graduates engineers.

[Al-Shujayri] Most of the instruction is theoretical, and this does not fulfill the purpose. What do you say to this?

[Jurayyu] We combine theory with application. There was a tendency in recent years to pay more attention to the theoretical side, but this was corrected by emphasizing the application aspect through training

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in the university's laboratories and workshops. We regarded laboratory work as part of the curriculum, like any other course. We also put emphasis on practical training through summer jobs and reviewed the courses of study to meet the training requirements.

[Al-Shujayri] Some say that the graduates of technical institutes are more qualified than the graduates of the University of Technology. How do you explain that?

[Jurayyu] An institute student cannot be more qualified because study in the university is more intensive, and the teachers have advanced qualifications. Therefore, we say that the university students are more qualified. They possess all the characteristics of an engineering graduate with the addition of practical skills. There might be some individual differences, which cannot be used as a standard.

[Al-Shujayri] Most of the graduates do not work in their field of qualification. Many of them even leave the professional field. What is your comment on this?

[Jurayyu] In normal circumstances, this is impossible. Yet in the present circumstances, I think only a few, with other qualifications, may have done that.

[Al-Shujayri] Do you have any problem about the location of the university?

[Jurayyu] One obstacle facing the development of the university is the lack of space. The location is one of our big problems. The university does not have land to expand and the buildings cannot accommodate more students. The previous location in front of the canal was more suitable for us, but the situation of the country prevented building the university.

[Al-Shujayri] Is there a possibility for expansion?

[Jurayyu] Expansion depends on the existence of space. We have prepared a plan to expand vertically to meet the requirements of education.

[Al-Shujayri] Dr. Husayn al-Mashshat, the most veteran professor at the university, spoke to me about his experience at the university, focusing on the difficulties that face it because of the unfair blockade. He said: The university is suffering because it cannot get scientific books and magazines and does not have the money to maintain its equipment and computers. We cannot get text books in sufficient numbers. In the past, each student got one book. Today, more than three students have to share one book. This is in addition to the shortage of the necessary paper to print materials, questions, researches, and other necessities.

Dr. Qusayy 'Abd-al-Sattar, professor in the department of electrical engineering, said: The university must offer evening courses for the benefit of some departments to develop skills and move onto more specialized studies.

[Al-Shujayri] What about the curriculum?

['Abd-al-Sattar] The curriculums are almost in line with other universities, but we lack up-to-date sources, particularly in higher studies, to reinforce our curriculums and develop the aptitudes of our students. Nevertheless, we are trying to do what is necessary in cooperation with the other universities, although our courses are better and more scientific.

[Al-Shujayri] Dr. Wamid Diya'- al-Din, relations official at the university, spoke about the large number of students accepted at the university in the past few years. He said: The big increase in admissions affects education because the university's laboratories and classes cannot accommodate this increase. There are classes with 70 to 100 students. An ideal class should not have more than 25 students. This causes difficulty in communicating information. Lecture hours also should be between 8 and 12 hours, but the professor carries between 24 and 25 hours, which is beyond his capacity.

Dr. Qusayy 'Abd-al-Sattar draws attention to extracurricular activities, such as athletics and cultural activity, and thinks they are very weak and not very well attended.

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**'Text' of IDF Planning Document on Golan Security**

*TA2906105595 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 29 Jun 95 pp 4, 5*

["Text" of the document drafted by the IDF Planning Branch's Strategic Division and introduced in the Knesset plenum by Likud Chairman Binyamin Netanyahu on 28 June; italicized passages in English]

[FBIS Translated Text] Subject: Presentation of the Principles of the Security Arrangements to the Syrians

1. The aim of the military group is to discuss and finalize the security arrangements, whose implementation in the field in the framework of the peace agreement will ensure that the two countries are able to coexist in peace and security in the long run.

2. Our concept of the components of the security arrangements is based on several tiers:

a. The objectives and principles of the security arrangements as formulated to date.

b. An analysis of the military possibilities of both sides, and the threats and military answers that each side can present. In this context, great importance is obviously attached to the geography, topography, and the size of the armies, as well as to other military abilities and their accessibility.

c. The need to have the security arrangements contribute to a solid sense of security and to the conduct of normal life both in Syria and in Israel, and to help create relations of confidence between the two sides.

3. We regard the *components* of the security arrangements as one integral package, whose *elements* influence and support each other. The military advantages and assets provided by the current line in the Golan Heights are clear: This line provides us with a comfortable defense position and with strategic depth, and by taking advantage of the topography, it gives us early-warning territory and ability. These assets, which may not be sufficient, as proved by the 1973 war, are supposed to provide us with the time required to mobilize reserves and to allow us save on military outlays in routine circumstances. From our point of view, these assets are very essential and vital to fulfill our consistent concept that where the State of Israel is concerned we primarily rely on ourselves and our own ability.

4. In addition to all these, as a result of the 1974 agreement, we currently have on the Golan Heights a demilitarized zone, thinned-out areas, and a UN force carrying out verification and supervision duties, to which the United States contributes its share. In our view, all these elements will have to be included in the new package of security arrangements that we are striving to consolidate. Obviously, changes in one or more of these elements will have to be offset by other elements. (For example, a satisfactory solution ensuring that our current early-warning intelligence ability is not impaired will definitely lead to flexibility in our attitude to the issue of the thinned-out areas.)

5. If we try to generalize on the objectives and principles of the implementation of the security arrangements that have already been agreed upon by the two sides with the assistance of the United States, our aim is to create a reality where the two sides have equal security margins with a lesser outlay of military resources. This applies in general, and it definitely applies in abutting areas between the two countries.

6. In the agreed-upon document about the objectives and principles of the security arrangements, we stated that the top priority is to reduce, if not totally eliminate, the risk of a sudden attack. The security arrangements would be fulfilling their objective if we manage to create a situation where the ability and temptation to launch a war in general and a sudden offensive in particular is smaller. This, because the side contemplating such a possibility would perceive the risks as being very high and the chances of attaining military achievements as low. The security arrangements should ensure that the side opening a war does not enjoy any advantage over the assailed side. All this, without impairing the feeling of security of the two sides and their sense that their ability to defend themselves is ensured.

7. Our goal in the security arrangements is to create a situation where preparations for war by any side would require clear and overt steps lasting a significant period of time, and would therefore give the other side time to detect them, mobilize its troops, and deploy defensively. In my view, the IDF's [Israel Defense Forces] reliance on reserve troops should be the key element dictating our attitude toward this issue. This objective can be attained by keeping the bulk of the troops of both sides far away from each other, and alternatively, as a complementary measure, by lowering their level of preparedness. Such steps would meet the objective of reducing friction, which we already agreed upon. Therefore, the security arrangements should include the following elements:

a. A demilitarized buffer zone between the two armies: The IDF will withdraw and cede an excellent defense line which provides it with adequate answers to meet Israel's defense needs. We do not think that such a withdrawal should be used to improve the positions of the Syrian Army. Therefore, our first principle is that any area vacated by us should be demilitarized and

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remain clear of any military infrastructure and presence. To avert the fear of the sides about the creation of a vacuum and a possible violation of the demilitarization, we will have to discuss several measures, including a foreign presence. Other demilitarized areas may also be discussed, but only as a supplement to this principle.

b. The purpose of the foreign presence that will deploy in this area is to put yet another obstacle, basically a political one, before a decision is made to move military forces to the Golan Heights. Obviously the size of this force will have to be commensurate with the size of the area. It is very important that this force should include a conspicuous American element.

c. The role of the foreign presence will not be to fight and, in any event, the demilitarized buffer zone will certainly not be broad enough to ensure that a sudden attack cannot be initiated within a short period of time. To ensure this, it is imperative to set up thinned-out areas on both sides of the demilitarized zone. The principles on which these areas will be based are as follows:

1) Keeping the armored and mechanized troops, which play the key role in conquering territory, as far away from each other as possible.

2) The number of troops that will be allowed to deploy in the thinned-out areas should not be enough to seize and occupy additional territories.

3) The thinned-out areas should enable the establishment of a defense alignment meeting the key interests of the two sides. We are aware of the importance our Syrian counterparts attach to the defense of Damascus. For us, it is important to ensure a good defense of our population centers and infrastructure in northern Israel, and to keep our ability to maintain the necessary routine security against terrorist threats.

4) The depth of the thinned-out strips will give the sides an indication about the compliance with the agreement and will provide the early warning necessary to deploy for defense if one of the sides violates the agreement.

5) The definition of the troops allowed in the thinned-out areas will have to take into consideration the special characteristics of the two armies and the special characteristics of the territory on each side. Therefore, our attitude toward the principle of equality should be general and not necessarily specific. All in all, a situation must be created where both sides enjoy equal security.

6) The demilitarized buffer zone and the thinned-out strips should reduce the friction between the two armies, but this is not enough. Modern armies are equipped with long-range weapons, and their ability to strike inside the other's territory on short notice and without resorting to any preliminary measures should be limited. This means that the ground weapons allowed into the thinned-out strips should not have the range to reach the other side's territory.

8. A key component should be to make sure that each side has the means to provide it with a sense of security that the agreement is being complied with and with early-warning ability in the event that the agreement is violated. Therefore, it seems to us that the security arrangements must include *complementary and overlapping arrangements* about early-warning, verification, and supervision measures. These should include independent measures by each side, joint measures by both sides, and measures by a third side. It would be advisable to use all existent technologies and all available sensors, but there can be no substitute to a presence on the ground and first-hand visual inspection. The measures must ensure continuous coverage and the ability to conduct spot checks in the event of concrete suspicions. All this can be done through a combination of routine and special checks by observers, routine and special aerial photographic coverage, and electronic sensors.

9. It is important to mention in this context the centrality of Mount Hermon. Due to the special topography of the Golan Heights, Mount Hermon provides unique and irreplaceable early warning. These sites, in which vast resources were invested, enable us continuous coverage and provide an overall solution devoid of the limitations of other intelligence sources. Our position is that the IDF should continue to receive information which can only be obtained by a presence on Mount Hermon. (We will have to discuss the various possibilities to exercise this ability.)

10. In the document about the objectives and the principles of the security arrangements we also agreed that one of the objectives should be to reduce the danger of a large-scale offensive, invasion, or comprehensive war. The way we see it, it almost goes without saying that the peace and its attendant security arrangements should ensure that violence or the threat to use violence should no longer be part of our relations and that if problems arise they should be solved as is customary in normal relations between countries. There is no doubt that in formulating the security arrangements we should strive to create a reality whereby a decision to set out to war, in any case, should be harder to make.

11. One way of dealing with the problem should be to reduce the ability of the armies to initiate a war and hope to win it. The creation of a reasonable quantitative

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ratio between the two sides that takes into consideration the additional military challenges the two armies will have could be an efficient tool. At this point, attention should be paid to the structure of the armies and their *level of mobilization*, and we should strive for a situation where big standing forces do not face each other. The well-known aphorism that if you see a gun in the first act it is bound to be fired in the third act can be used to illustrate this point. The presence near the border of large standing forces at a high level of alert would significantly increase the sense of threat felt by the two sides and subsequently increase the tension between the two countries and the dangers of misinterpretation, and might ultimately lead to a deterioration of the situation and to war.

12. Another element that must be dealt with has to do with the military relations between the countries party to the agreement and other regional countries. In our region, the limitations of military power can be overcome and the ability to initiate a war can be acquired by forming military alliances and with the help of foreign task forces. The peace agreement will have to deal with this possibility and ban hostile military cooperation against the other side to the agreement. This means that the countries party to the agreement will not just be unable to initiate violent actions against the other side to the agreement, but obviously it also goes without saying that its territory cannot be used as a platform for such activities by a third party.

13. There is a clear need, and we have already agreed about it, to reduce as much as possible the potential for friction between the sides which might lead to a confrontation as a result of misunderstanding or misinterpretation of the moves of the other side. This can be accomplished by keeping the armies away from each other, which I have already mentioned, as well as by increasing transparency, creating relations of trust, and contacts between the two armies for a quick solution of the problems that will arise.

14. We will also have to deal with the naval and aerial regime in various areas to avoid the recurrence of situations experienced in the past where it was very hard to prevent a confrontation even when the two sides did not initiate it or want it. The purpose is not to impede daily life unnecessarily, but to detect the specific points where unnecessary friction should be avoided.

15. In the past there was friction between the two armies even outside their territorial boundaries. I hope that the injection of new life into the negotiations between Syria and Israel will also bring in its wake the resumption of real negotiations between Israel and Lebanon. We do not intend to discuss here the questions pertaining to Lebanese sovereignty, which will probably be discussed in the negotiations with Lebanon. Nevertheless, the presence of the Syrian Army in Lebanon in threatening proximity to Israel is relevant to our security, and that is why I think we should also discuss this issue.

16. A main source of friction between Israel and its neighbors in many cases involved terror against Israel; Syria also suffered from terror against it. As I said before, there are many elements in our region who are striving to undermine stability, increase the tension, and, to the extent that it is up to them, to cause war. Isolating and preventing aid from elements carrying out hostile and violent activities against the other side and against the peace process is an essential imperative of the path we chose to tread. In our view, the security arrangements will have to include concrete measures to fulfill this commitment.

17. Steps that basically consist of doing nothing are not enough. It will be necessary to create a new relationship between the armies based on trust. This trust must be built over a long period of time, but the mechanisms enabling the creation of such trust — starting with a joint military committee for the implementation of the agreement and going through coordinating bodies on various levels which would continue to operate after the execution of the withdrawal — should be created at the beginning of the implementation of the agreement. We will have to increase the transparency of our military operations near the border in order to avoid misinterpretation by the other side. Social conditioning for peace in both armies is important. The aforementioned coordination mechanisms, joint meetings, and other confidence-building measures are important for this social conditioning. We propose that a decision on such measures be made in the course of the negotiations. For our part, we are hereby inviting Syrian officers to join UN officers in the check-up patrols they conduct on the Golan Heights. I also think that agreement to cooperate in searching for MIA's will largely contribute to creating a positive climate in the negotiations. The MIA's and their families have paid the highest price for the conflict between our two countries. Each one of us feels a debt of honor to these men, whose heroism brought us to the brink of a new historic era in relations between our two nations, and would like them to be brought to rest in eternal peace.

### Labor Ministers Criticize Handling of Syria Talk

*TA2806151295 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1400 GMT 28 Jun 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] One third of the Labor Knesset faction, including four cabinet ministers, have harshly criticized the handling of the negotiations with Syria. In

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a secret meeting held by the group in the Knesset, fear was voiced about the fate of the settlements abutting Jerusalem when negotiations start with the Palestinians on the permanent agreement. Our Knesset correspondent Hadar Vismonsky reports:

[Vismonsky] The 13 Knesset members [MK's] and ministers held their secret meeting this evening in a recess of the plenary hall in order to keep away from the media. The members of the quasi-clandestine group carefully held their first meeting after the prime minister and the foreign minister had left the Knesset building so as to be away from them, too.

Fierce criticism was voiced in the meeting about the government's moves in the negotiations with Syria, particularly about the fact that none of the faction members or the ministers has been let in on them. The meeting was attended by MK's Eli Goldschmidt, Gedalya Gal, Salih Tarif, 'Imanu'el Zismann, Avigdor Qahalani, Ya'aqov Shefi, Yoram Lass, Ra'anan Kohen, and Masha Lubelsky, as well as minister Mikha Harish, Efrayim Sne, Shim'on Shetrit, and Binyamin Ben-Eli'ezer. They decided to take action to safeguard Israel's vital interests in the Golan Heights — or to put new shackles on Rabin's feet, if you will.

Fear was voiced in the meeting about the fate of the settlements abutting Jerusalem when negotiations start with the Palestinians about the permanent arrangement. We will probably hear more about this group in the future, and it will be interesting to see what the prime minister says when he learns about it.

**Shahal Comments on Criteria for Prisoner Release**

*TA2906131695 Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in English 1000 GMT 29 Jun 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The ministerial committee on the release of Palestinian prisoners has discussed the freeing of hundreds of Palestinians in advance of the second stage agreement, which is expected to be announced in the coming days. A member of the committee, Police Minister Moshe Shahal, explained the decision to reporter David Ze'ev:

[Begin recording] [Shahal] We got a report from the IDF [Israel Defense Forces] and the Prison Service about the number of prisoners, those who are waiting for their trial, and those who support the peace process, and of course the criminal prisoners within the jurisdiction of the Prison Service. All in all, we have about 5,500 prisoners, out of whom about 1,500 are awaiting trial. They are not prisoners yet; they are detainees. So we have about another 1,000 criminal prisoners. All in all I would say the security prisoners as about 3,000 who are being jailed in the Prison Service and with the IDF.

[Ze'ev] Well, in fact we are just two days away from the 1 July target date. Do you expect the decision on a release within the next couple of days?

[Shahal] No, I don't think so. The process itself will take time. In any event, there will be a need to go in details. But I think that if there will be an agreement, during the time of the agreement probably there will be some agreement about the prisoners that will be based on the principles accepted by the ministerial committee, and they will be conveyed to the Palestinians.

[Ze'ev] Would you say outright that anyone guilty of murder will not be released?

[Shahal] I think that will be right. Our recommendations don't include those who murdered other persons. [end recording]

[Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in Hebrew at 1100 GMT on 29 June adds: "Our correspondent Hayim Hecht reports that the Likud faction says the decision to release Palestinian prisoners is another act of surrender by Rabin to 'Arafat."

["The Tzomet faction says that the decision to release the Palestinian prisoners is stupid and insane. Tzomet Chairman Refa'el Eytan says it is crystal clear that the released prisoners will revert to murdering Jews."]

**Hamas Fugitive, Policeman Killed in Hebron Clash**

*TA2906103595 Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in English 1000 GMT 29 Jun 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] A border policeman was shot and seriously wounded this morning in a firefight with terrorists in Hebron. A Hamas [Islamic Resistance Movement] fugitive was killed in the exchange. More details from reporter Mark Weiss:

The border policeman seriously wounded in this morning's clash belongs to the Border Police's special anti-terror unit. The clash occurred at 0500 this morning at the northern entrance to Hebron. The border policeman was evacuated to Jerusalem's Hadassah 'En-Kerem Hospital for treatment.

The Hamas fugitive, Tahir Kafisah, who was killed in the firefight, headed an 'Izz-al-Din al-Qassam cell that operated in Hebron over the last two years. The fugitive headed this cell after escaping about two years ago from al-Zahiriyah jail.

IDF [Israel Defense Forces] forces destroyed two buildings in the area with bulldozers where they believed two other Hamas terrorists were hiding.

Kafisah was in the possession of a Kalashnikov rifle and a pistol. He is believed to be responsible for a number

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of attacks on Israeli targets in the Hebron area over the last few years.

**Syrian Approval Allows Hizballah To Take 'Chances'**

*TA2806140395 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 19 Jun 95 p A1*

[Commentary by Ze'ev Schiff: "With the Approval of Syrian Intelligence"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Hizballah's readiness today to take bigger chances in its attacks, including opening fire on Israeli settlements even when this has not been preceded by any immediate provocation, stems primarily from its self-confidence and belief that Israel will restrain its response due to the upcoming talks with Syria and its desire to keep the north quiet upon the resumption of the negotiations.

For the last few months Hizballah has not had a real achievement in the field against the IDF [Israel Defense Forces] and the SLA [South Lebanese Army]. After a long series of tactical failures in small-scale incidents in which it sustained many casualties and the failure of its efforts to dismantle the SLA, Hizballah decided to take more chances. There are those who argue that Hizballah would not take such chances without Syria's approval. These sources say that Syrian intelligence has considerably increased its control over Hizballah in recent years. Therefore, it is hard to believe that a change in the modus operandi, particularly on the eve of the resumption of the talks in Washington, could take place without the approval of Syrian intelligence.

Another reason for Hizballah's decision to take bigger chances is the casualties sustained recently by the Shiite civilian population in south Lebanon as a result of IDF operations, due primarily to the SLA's acute response to Hizballah attacks on its outposts. Hizballah is increasingly feeling responsible for the wellbeing of the civilian population in the south. It is committed to it, just as the IDF is committed to the residents of the Galilee. The organization consequently feels obliged to respond to IDF and SLA attacks, such as by opening fire on Israeli settlements. Hizballah is today taking unprecedented chances, as was the case in the midday attack on Nahariyya last week and the one yesterday.

The question is whether Israel is not playing into the hands of Hizballah, which is seeking to escalate the incidents in south Lebanon through the SLA's spirited response. IDF officers in the north and in the General Staff say that the extent of the IDF's control over the SLA's activities is satisfactory. It may not be in full control of the SLA troops in the Jazzin enclave, but there is no problem with the IDF's supervision of and control over the SLA's artillery fire, the sources say.

Problems might arise occasionally when SLA soldiers coming under attack respond immediately to the sources of fire on the outskirts of Lebanese villages, which is when civilians get hurt. Whenever soldiers fire without permission, the IDF launches an investigation. The punishment meted out is to impose fines on the SLA soldiers who opened fire without permission and deduct them from their paychecks.

**Foreign Ministry Assesses Outcome of Qatari Coup**

*TA2806154495 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 28 Jun 95 p A5*

[Report by Aluf Ben]

[FBIS Translated Text] Israeli sources yesterday reacted with satisfaction to the coup in Qatar. "The coup apparently signifies a continuity, and perhaps even a rise, in the unique trend that has marked Qatari foreign policy in the last few years." This was stated in an assessment paper prepared at the Foreign Ministry yesterday in the wake of the assumption of power by Shaykh Hamad Bin-Khalifah al-Thani, who deposed his father Shaykh Khalifah.

According to the Israeli analysts, "over the last three years Shaykh Khalifah allowed Shaykh Hamad to run the affairs of the emirate. Shaykh Hamad spearheaded Qatar's unique policy, including tight links with the United States and a unique attitude toward the peace process, including Israel." On the other hand, the paper says that "Hamad has embraced a tough position in border disputes between Qatar and Saudi Arabia and Bahrain and has consequently gotten closer to Iran and Iraq." In domestic policy, "Hamad strives to attain modernization and wants to mold the emirate according to a different model than that of the other Gulf countries. He is more progressive than his father."

The assessment paper also says that the main supporter of the new Qatari ruler is Foreign Minister Shaykh Hamad Bin-Jasim al-Thani, "who has maintained ties with Israelis and has run the affairs of the country together with Shaykh Hamad Bin-Khalifah in the last year or two. He will undoubtedly be a key figure in the new regime."

Last year Qatar hosted an Israeli delegation within the framework of the multilateral arms control talks. The Qatari foreign minister held a public meeting with Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres in the United States. Officials from the Israeli Prime Minister's Office, as well as the Foreign Ministry's envoy to the Gulf countries, Bruce Kashdan, are operating in Qatar.

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[Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew on 28 June publishes on page 9 a related report by 'Ada Kohen adding: "'Abd-al-Rahman Bin Sa'ud al-Thani, the Qatari ambassador to the United States, yesterday told MA'ARIV that the excellent, albeit informal, relations between Qatar and Israel will continue to be good and will even improve in the future. The Qatari ambassador in Washington is a member of the court, extremely close to the new amir and a member of his family.

["The ambassador added: 'I hope we will improve our relations with Israel and reach the highest levels on the basis of the developments in the peace process. Nothing of what has been achieved so far will be harmed. We are committed to the peace process. His excellency the amir was in charge of relations between Qatar and Israel and has followed the talks. In his official statement he said that all relations between Qatar and the world will remain intact. Israel is obviously included in this statement. Please send my regards to my close friend — whom I dearly appreciate and respect — Deputy Foreign Minister Yosi Beilin.'"]

**Qatari Coup Not Expected To Affect Gas Supply**

*TA2706153495 Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in Hebrew 1005 GMT 27 Jun 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] Energy and Infrastructure Minister Gonen Segev said that he does not expect natural gas imports from Qatar to be affected by the coup there.

[Begin Segev recording] We have direct contacts with Qatar and through the American Enron company, which has the franchise to build a liquid gas installation for the natural gas. The people I have been in close touch with have remained in power: The person who actually seized power and one of those closest to him, the foreign minister, I met about three weeks ago in London. The gas project involves a very big investment. The pipeline, which will cross Israel from north to south, will cost some $500 million. Our consumption, which will go up gradually from 2 million BTU's [Board of Trade Units] to 10 million BTU's involves an investment of hundreds of millions of dollars. There is no doubt that Qatar has undergone a serious economic upheaval over the past 10 years because of the sale of gas and oil to the West. No matter who is in power, it cannot allow itself to close the gas taps because for them it would mean totally cutting off their income. The linkup is not directly to a pipeline in Qatar. Enron prepares liquid gas at the site and transports it by ship. Nobody asks where the gas is going. [end recording]

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**House Debates on Repeal of Israeli Boycott Laws**

*JN2906082595 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 29-30 Jun 95 pp 1, 3*

['Special to the JORDAN TIMES' by Sa'idah al-Kilani]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Amman—Opposition deputies on Wednesday lost their first round in efforts to block the repeal of decades-old laws that boycott all dealings with Israel. They could manage only 21 votes against 46 in favour of referring a draft legislation that calls for the repeal of the laws to the Judiciary and Financial Committee of the lower house of Parliament.

While the referral to the committee was a victory for the government, the endorsement of the proposed motion in its present form remained uncertain as centrist deputies demanded amendments of varying degrees and sought to make it conditional on reciprocal measures from Israel.

In reply to arguments brought by centrist and opposition deputies, Prime Minister al-Sharif Zayd Bin-Shakir rejected as unacceptable suggestions that Jordan had succumbed to pressure and signed the Oct. 26 peace treaty with Israel.

"I leave to your honourable House the right to reply to all criticism levelled against the treaty that was approved by the House's majority," al—Sharif Zayd said in reference to the 54-23 vote the treaty had secured in the assembly in November.

"It is unacceptable that any Jordanian in any position and under any pretext and in any languge to say under the dome that when we signed the treaty we were under presure from this party or that party," said the prime minister.

"It is of great surprise to me that some of our brothers are restarting arguments over the peace treaty and describing it as unconstitutional and in contradiction with international laws," he said.

It was an implicit reference to the attack mounted by Hamzah Mansur, spokesman for the Islamic Action Front (IAF) parliamentary bloc, against the peace treaty and related legislation.

"We have a draft law that is the most dangerous in the history of parliamentary life in Jordan that will have grave consequences at the national, Arab and Islamic levels," Mr. Mansur contended. "This draft law is null and void because it is based on what is called the peace treaty law that is unconstitutional and in contradiction with the basic international laws."

Referring to the proposed motion to lift a ban on the sale of land to Israelis, Mr. Mansur asserted that such sale meant "ceding" land to Israelis and that Jordan was forced to sign the peace treaty under Israeli and American threats.

Al-Sharif Zayd countered: "It was our will and option to go there and sign the treaty. Those who read the constitution with an open and unbiased mind know very well that the terms of ceding and concession have never been parts of our national and political dictionary." The vote on referring the draft law to the Judicial and Frinancial Committee was taken after deputies addressed the session and the prime minister replied.

Of the 78 deputies present, 46 voted in favour of referring the law to the committee, while 21 voted against and 12 abstained.

At the outset of the session, the 16 deputies representing the IAF stayed away from the parliament chamber, obviously hoping that their absence would deprive the House of quorum. They eventually attended the session when it appeared that the House had quorum even in their absence. Seventy-eight deputies of the 80-seat House attended the session.

A fierce row broke out and lawmakers almost came to blows shortly after the session began and when Speaker Sa'd Hayil al-Surur formally announced that the day's business included the referral of the draft law related to Israel to the concerned committee.

IAF deputies immediately objected and demanded that the draft be sent back to the government.

Both proponents and opponents of the motion sought time on the floor.

Centrist Deputy 'Abd-al-Hadi al-Majali, head of the al-'Ahd party, accused the IAF of "hiding behind urgent law...and issuing fabricated statements signed by unknown names."

IAF Deputy Muhammad 'Uwaydah interrupted Mr. al-Majali and both deputies engaged in a war of words that was joined by supporters of both. Other deputies intervened and prevented the row from developing into fisticuffs.

Karak Deputy Ahmad Kasasibah (IAF), who took the lead in mediating the row, told the Jordan Times later that it was agreed that a proposal be submitted to Speaker al-Surur to remove all records of the row be removed from the session's minutes.

Another tense moment came when IAF Deputy 'Abd-al-Munim Abu-Zant was interrupted and cautioned by Mr. al-Surur several times but the sheikh insisted on finishing his long speech.

Out of the 36 deputies who spoke during the five-hour session, 14 were from the IAF. All of the IAF deputies

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reiterated strong objections to peace with Israel and described the Jordan-Israel treaty and related legislation as catastrophies for Jordan.

"This is the second day of importance to our House. The first was when the House was hit by the peace treaty with the Jews," said Mr. Kasasibah. "And today we are asked to legislate laws that cancel enmity with the Jews who God described to us as our enemy. The Jews are the worst of our enemies."

Al-Sharif Zayd said the draft law does not allow any unrestricted sale of land to non-Jordanians.

"This draft law gives the cabinet the power to determine who the enemy state or person or committee is," said al-Sharif Zayd. "I should be clear for all law makers that the draft law does not include provisions for the sale or lease of land to foreigners. There is a separate special law that defines the kind of restrictions imposed on foreign ownership of land in the Kingdom."

He said foreigners could buy land for residential or office puroses, with a cabinet permission, only within municipal boundaries.

Leftist Deputy Tujan Faysal said the government should resign because, she asserted, it signed a trade agreement with Israel before cancelling the related draft laws.

In reply, al-Sharif Zayd pinted out that Jordan had not signed any trade accord with Israel although the Kingdom and the Jewish state are negotiating one in line with the peace treaty.

Some centrist and leftist deputies demanded that the government make the draft law conditional on reciprocal Israeli moves.

Independent Deputy and former Prime Minister Tahir al-Masri noted that the Israeli government owns 93 per cent of all land in the Jewish state and bans the sale of the rest to foreigners. As such, he said, the Israeli real estate market is closed to all foreigners, "while we Jordanians have to open ours for them, albeit with some restrictions."

Mr. al-Masri's argument was backed by more than 10 centrist and leftist deputies who called on the government to provide legal guarantees that the lifting of the anti-Israeli laws would not herald an Israeli domination.

Al-Sharif Zayd replied: "It is our duty here to confirm that the Jordanian people, under their wise leadership, are able to confront all the challenges and are not in a state of weakness as some may like to believe. "Why is there so much fear and why are there lots of accusations? We are committed to democracy and seek progress for the benefit of the Kingdom."

### Draft Law Referred to Joint Committee

*JN2806144695 Amman Radio Jordan Network in Arabic 1400 GMT 28 Jun 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] The House of Representatives has referred the 1995 draft law on the economic boycott and ban on dealing with the enemy to a joint committee comprised of the House's financial and legal committees.

The decision was made by a majority of 46 votes at a meeting of the House today. The meeting was chaired by Speaker Sa'd Hayil al- Surur, and was attended by Prime Minister al-Sharif Zayd Bin-Shakir, and the Cabinet members.

### Prime Minister Comments on Debate

*JN2806173895 Amman Radio Jordan in English 1600 GMT 28 Jun 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The Lower House of Parliament has referred to a joint committee the draft law on Israeli boycott and bill of banning transaction with the enemy for 1995. Forty-six deputies out of 70 lawmakers who were present at the deliberations voted for the move.

The Lower House held its session under Speaker Sa'd Hayil al- Surur with presence of Premier al-Sharif Zayd Bin-Shakir and the cabinet.

The house debated in detail the draft law on Israeli boycott, and a number of deputies demanded the rejection of it, while other members asked that the law be referred for study by the relevant committee to present recommendations on it.

Some parliamentarians called for similar steps by Israel in changing its laws, administrative systems and practices that contradict with the peace treaty. Other MP's called for laws to be enforced on reciprocal basis with Israel.

Following the debate, the premier expressed wonder at speeches saying the Jordanian-Israeli peace treaty is unconstitutional. Al-Sharif Zayd said the Upper and Lower Houses endorsed the treaty and it passed through all constitutional stages. He said Jordan signed the treaty from its free will with no pressure or threat.

Al-Sharif Zayd said the kingdom has never bent to humiliation or relinquished its rights since these terms are not found in the political dictionary of Jordan. He stressed that no inch of Jordanian land was left occupied.

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The premier added that the voices who say that the West Bank is part of Jordan are the same voices who said before that Jordan annexed the West Bank and demanded that Jordan should leave the Palestinians to have their free decision.

The prime minister said Jordanians have done their best in all past Arab calls to defend the nation, and nobody can deny their sacrifices in al-Latrun, Bab al-Wad, and Jerusalem.

### IAF Spokesman on Boycott, House Debate

*NC2906061895 Tehran Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Arabic 1745 GMT 28 Jun 95*

[Telephone interview with Shaykh Hamzah Mansur, spokesman for the Islamic Action Front, IAF, at the Jordanian House of Representatives, by 'Isam Hasan; date not given—live or recorded]

[FBIS Translated Text] [Hasan] Today's session [of the House of Representatives] has been a noisy one, the news agencies report, but the outcome was not satisfactory for the Islamists and opponents of normalization with the Zionist entity. How do you assess today's session?

[Mansur] As you said, the session was noisy and well it should be because it involves the most serious issue, lifting the boycott of the Zionist entity. Thus, we were bound to express our stand rejecting all forms of normalization with the Zionist enemy, relying on our ideological positions, historical facts, and today's actual situation.

Ending hostility and normalizing relations with the Zionist enemy who occupies the land, displaces people, arrests the brothers, owns a nuclear arsenal, and retains expansionist ambitions on the grounds of the saying "Israel, your land extends from the Euphrates to the Nile," is actually very serious. But as you know, things are decided at the House of Representatives by vote. We realize that it is not easy for us to secure a majority on such issues in the present house because we believe that many deputies come under severe pressure, which influences their will and stands.

[Hasan] There are some people who believe that the opponents of normalization have not adequately mobilized the Jordanian religious public, which understands the Islamists' demands, to pressure the deputies not to vote for such a law. What do you think?

[Mansur] In my assessment, the Jordanian public is conscious and the Jordanian citizen has a high degree of consciousness. Thus, the majority of the Jordanian public rejects the treaty and normalization [with Israel]. When the public is able to express its stand freely, you will find that most citizens are against a truce with the enemy and against normalizing relations with him.

[Hasan] After referring the draft bill to the fiscal and legal committees and returning the bill to the House of Representatives, do you think a similar debate will be held?

[Mansur] I believe that this round of debate on a serious issue of this level will not be enough. There will be a debate when the two committees forward the bill to the House of Representatives again. I think there will be discussions and dialogue in the context of seminars and lectures. Perhaps this might succeed in enhancing the convictions of certain deputies so that they will break free from the pressure on them.

[Hasan] When will the bill be presented again under the bylaws of the Jordanian House of Representatives?

[Mansur] The bylaws do not stipulate a time period and the matter is up to the two committees, depending on how they arrange their priorities. I believe that debating the issue now is not one of our priorities. The enemy has his own laws which ban the sale of one inch of the land he usurped. For our part, we have issues and laws that are more important to our people and their interest than this bill. Therefore, there is no definite time period for completing its decision through the committees and referring it again to the House of Representatives.

[Hasan] Some political observers regarded the discussion of this bill by the Jordanian House of Representatives as demonstrating a kind of unfaithfulness to the strikers in the Zionist jails in the occupied territories. What is your comment?

[Mansur] I agree with this view. I say it is unjust for our brothers in Palestine and unjust for ourselves that a parliamentary majority should vote for lifting the economic boycott of the Zionist enemy while our people in Palestine, whether inside the jails or inside the greater prison named Palestine, are suffering.

### Debate Termed 'Lesson in Democracy'

*JN2906104195 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 29 Jun 95 pp 1, 18*

[Editorial: "A Practical Lesson in Democracy"]

[FBIS Translated Text] As is the case in the oldest world democracies, the House of Representatives, securing the required majority, referred to the Legal Committee a draft law that calls for the repeal of the economic boycott [of Israel]. The committee will study the draft law and then submit its report to the House of Representatives, which has the final word on whether to ratify the law or not.

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We realize that this referral has taken place in the midst of noticeable differences in viewpoints between the majority and the minority in the House members, which is a characteristic feature of democracy and a sign of political vigor and good health which should be a source of pride for us regardless of our position on the draft law.

What draws attention amid all these normal and legitimate differences over the fate of this law, which is a natural outcome of the peace process, is that we in this country are still capable of conducting dialogue, airing different opinions, and settling differences in a democratic manner as observed in the long- established western democracies, without shedding a single drop of blood as is the case in many third world countries.

We view the heated debate in the House of Representatives yesterday as a practical application of the lesson of democracy, and the ability to settle differences in accordance with the valid rules, bylaws, and regulations, headed by the law of complying with the opinion of the majority, and the minority's acceptance of this logic without feeling injustice has been done to anyone.

**Israel Returns Iraqi Asylum-Seeker to Amman**

*MM2806132895 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 28 Jun 95 p 7*

[Unattributed report: "Israel Returns Iraqi Infiltrator To Jordan"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Amman, AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT — Well-informed sources in Amman have announced that Israeli authorities returned to Jordanian territory yesterday an Iraqi citizen who crossed the Jordanian border into Israel from the Ghawr Fayfa area, south of the Dead Sea, two days ago.

The sources told AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT that the Iraqi citizen was returned to Jordan under the supervision of a joint Jordanian-Israeli security committee formed early in the year under the Jordanian-Israeli peace treaty.

As is known, a group of Iraqi citizens have over the past months crossed Jordanian territory into Israel to seek political asylum there. The number of those who arrived in Israel last year reached 22, among them a number of Iraqi military men. But Israel is still refusing to allow them to live permanently there.

**Al-Kabariti Receives Call From Bahraini Counterpart**

*JN2706184295 Amman Jordan Television Network in Arabic 1700 GMT 27 Jun 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] Foreign Minister 'Abd-al-Karim al-Kabariti received a telephone call from his Bahraini counterpart Shaykh Muhammad Bin-Mubarak this morning. During the telephone conversation, the two sides exchanged views on a number of bilateral and Arab issues. The Bahraini foreign minister briefed al-Kabariti on the formation of the new government in Bahrain and its Arab and foreign policy trends.

On his part, al-Kabariti stressed the distinguished brotherly relations between the two countries and Jordan's eagerness to bolster bilateral relations. Moreover, the two sides exchanged views on some bilateral issues and developments in the Arab arena.

**King Said 'Anxious' To See Iraq Rejoin Arab Fold**

*JN2406065995 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 24 Jun 95 p 1*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Amman (Petra)—His Majesty King Husayn has said in a newspaper interview that there are positive signs about improvement in inter-Arab relations and reconciliation among Arab governments. He stressed that any step by Arab states towards better understanding and integration and reestablishing strong relations on solid foundations will be reciprocated by the Kingdom.

In an interview with the London-based Arabic language newspaper AL-HAYAH, King Husayn expressed hope to see developments in relations with the Arab countries following a phase of estrangement. "We hope that our relations with Saudi Arabia will return to normal and perhaps on stronger foundations in the future."

King Husayn said Jordan was anxious to see Iraq rejoining the Arab fold, adding that Jordan is pained to see the suffering of the Iraqi people.

"I believe that the world is facing two options with regard to Iraq: Either to say as long as a certain regime remains in power there can be no change in the present situation or to open a dialogue with Iraq, something which has not happened since 1990 despite Iraq's endeavours to start the dialogue," the King said.

The King expressed the view that the first option would be a flagrant encroachment on the Iraqi people's rights to choose their own government.

On Jordanian-Iranian relations the King said that a great deal of progress in cementing bilateral ties had been achieved. He said he had recently received a message from the Iranian president outlining Iran's position with regard to many issues. The King said he welcomed the message, considering it as reflecting the mutual confidence between the two countries.

The King said that fundamental progress has been achieved for Jordan as all the provisions in the

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Jordanian-Israeli peace treaty have been implemented. "We are now awaiting the convening of the Amman economic summit in October where we hope to outline a better framework of the region's future in the peace era," he said.

The King said that matters are moving in the right course in the Israeli-Palestinian track, but there are some obstacles and difficulties by groups opposing peace. He expressed hope that the Palestinians would move ahead with plans to regain their rights on their national soil under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, which Jordan continues to support with all its power.

It is unreasonable to see any groups trying to cause harm to the Palestinian cause and Jordan cannot tolerate any group operating on Jordanian territory in any from against the PLO, the King said.

On the domestic front, King Husayn said: "There is no retreat from the path of democracy in Jordan but we witness an attack on democracy on the part of those who call themselves the opposition. There are attempts by some to show that the democratic march would not achieve success but we are convinced that unless Arab citizens have and exercise the right to determine their future and speak out their minds like the rest of the nations there can be no hope for anyone."

Reiterating Jordan's commitment to the democratic process and political pluralism the king said the time should come for the large number of political parties who have relatively small membership to be reduced to a reasonable number and the citizens have the duty to build parties that defend their rights and offer citizens rational and reasonable options, paving the ground for a true success of political pluralism.

He said the state's information service should not remain neutral but should undertake the process of defending Jordan's political stand and confront opponents of the country with logic and reason and opening the way for others to air their views.

King Husayn expected Jordan to attain its objectives at the political l[illegible]hin five years should everything run according to pl[illegible]adding that then Jordan will be able to stand on its feet without any outside assistance and will have built its economy and achieved the aspired progress.

**New Witnesses Called in 'Arab Afghan' Case**

*JN2906074795 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 29-30 Jun 95 p 2*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Amman—The State Security Court on Wednesday summoned the manager of a local bank and two others to verify whether funds transferred from the Philippines were used to finance subversion in Jordan in the so-called Arab Afghan case.

The manager of a branch of the Islamic Bank in the Baqa' refugee camp and a brother and sister who operated a joint acocunt there were asked to appear in court with their account statements on July 1 to tesify in the case.

The summons came after the State Security Court heard three witnesses as well as the prosecution and defence summations in a review of verdicts it handed down in the case in December.

The review, which began in May, was ordered by the Court of Cassation, which, under new regulations, adopted in 1992, must review all verdicts passed by the State Security Court.

In its Dec. 16 verdicts, the State Security Court sentenced 11 people to death and seven to stiff jail terms for carrying out bomb explosions and planning subversion in a bid to destabilise Jordan.

In formal terms, the proven charges were conspiracy to commit terrorist acts and illegal possession of arms and explosives. A third charge—affiliation to an illegal group—was rejected.

Three of the convicts were sentenced in absentia, among them a Saudi national, Muhammad al-Khalifah, who surrendered to Jordanian authorities in May. Mr. al-Khalifah is standing a retrial on one count—conspiracy to commit terrorist acts—while the others are undergoing a review of the December verdicts.

The defendants are nick-named Arab Afghans in a reference to the purported links some of them had with the Afghan Mojahedin's 1980-88 war against the Soviet Army.

The three new witnesses were called in connection with the charge against Mr. al-Khalifah that he was party to "conspiracy to commit terrorist acts" in Jordan by financing other defendants.

According to defence lawyers, Mr. al-Khalifah, who used to run a religious school in the Philippines, transferred $2,500 to an account in the Islamic Bank in the Baqa' camp. The account was owned by a man who used to teach at the religious school and his sister.

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The defence lawyers reject that the funds were spent on subversion and say that the transfer was made on two counts: $1,500 to pay for the teacher as salary for three months and $1,000 as air fare for his replacement to travel to the Philippines.

The replacement was another schoolteacher, the first defendant in the case, who told prosecutors that Mr. al-Khalifah had offered to finance an illegal group in Jordan while the two men met at the school in the Philippines in the second half of 1993.

Mr. al-Khalifah, in his mid-30s, has denied the charge and testified in court that he had seen the teacher only once and that their dealings were confined to affairs related to the school.

In its summation two weeks ago, the defence argued that the testimony of one defendant against another could not be accepted without material evidence.

A ruling in the case is expected shortly after the State Security Court hears the three new witnesses. That ruling will also be subject to an automatic review by the Court of Cassaion.

Wednesday's session was delayed by nearly two hours when a lawyer defending one of the other convicts in the case failed to turn up.

Among the defendants was a man who lost his limbs when a crude home-made explosive device he was planting at a Zarqa' cinema went off prematurely. Fellow defendants carried him into and out of court.

The defendants—most of them under 25 years—sat motionless and impassive in the dock during the session after presiding Judge Hafiz al-Amin issued a firm warning that he would not tolerate any disrespect for the court.

**Prosecution Calls For Conviction in Murder Trial**

*JN2906081095 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 29-30 Jun 95 p 3*

['Special to the JORDAN TIMES' by Rana Husayni]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Amman—Khalid Darwish, the prosecutor general in the trial of Muhammad Isma'il Abyuqah, Wednesday called for Mr. Abyuqah's conviction on both charges of premeditated murder and kidnapping.

Mr. Abyuqah, a Jordanian-American, is accused of strangling his 40-year-old wife Nihal, and kidnapping their two children, Lisa, 7, and Sami, 4, on July 4.

During a five-minute session at the criminal court in Jabal Husayn, Mr. Darwish handed his written closing argument to presiding judge 'Abd-al-Rahman Tawfiq.

In the document, Mr. Darwish maintained that the defendant had planned to murder his wife, and that it was not a crime committed out of rage as the defence was trying to prove during the past 10 sessions of the trial.

"The couple had many arguments, and Mr. Abyuqah very often beat up his wife and children which caused his wife to file for divorce," Mr. Darwish said.

When Mr. Abyuqah learned that his wife was filing for divorce, he tried to settle the conflict with his wife but she refused, the prosecutor said. "After his wife refused his bids he decided to kill her. He planned the appropriate time and place to commit the crime and sold his house and other belongings and bought airline tickets one day before the murder," the prosecutor contested. In his closing argument, Mr. Darwish said: To conceal his crime, the defendant wrapped a plastic bag around his wife's head and stuffed her body under the bed.

Mrs. Abyuqah's body was discovered on July 6 by U.S. police while Mr. Abyuqah and the two children were on their way to Jordan.

Mr. Darwish said that the main evidence against Mr. Abyuqah was his own confession, adding that the fact that the defendant motive [as published] to kill his wife because he saw a strange man leaving the apartment complex "was not justified and was a dramatic story that was the creation of the defendant."

Mr. Abyuqah was arrested by the Jordanian authorities on July 20. Four days later he confessed to committing the crime. However, on April 3, Mr. Abyuqah, who pleaded innocent, told the court room that he killed his estranged wife because she had a boyfriend.

If convicted of premeditated murder, Mr. Abyuqah could face the death penalty. A manslaughter or crime of honour conviction will result in a reduction sentence [as published].

Judge Tawfiq set July 3 as the new date for the court to hear the closing argument of the defence, then he will announce the verdict in the following and final session.

**Affairs Minister's Resignation Accepted**

*JN2506121395 Amman Radio Jordan Network in Arabic 1100 GMT 25 Jun 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] A royal decree has been issued accepting the resignation of Ibrahim 'Izz-al-Din, minister of state for cabinet affairs, from his post as of 24 June 1995.

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**Columnist Calls WTO, GATT 'Conspiracy'**

*JN2406131995 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 24 Jun 95 p 28*

["Every Day" column by Tariq Masarwah: "The Fate and Divine Decree of the Rich Big Powers"]

[FBIS Translated Text] One of the most serious future indisputable issues is that the World Trade Organization [WTO], promoting free trade, which has replaced the GATT, has become a fate and divine decree. This is despite the fact that a declared economic war is raging between Washington and Tokyo over luxurious cars, that Washington is declaring war against French wine, that Cuban sugar is being chased more than heroin, that Iraq's oil is a taboo to markets, and that the poor countries' products of raw materials are experiencing a catastrophic situation, to a point where the price of one tonne of Jordanian phosphates is less than the price of a French necktie.

The seven industrial powers do not meet to make the poor peoples' life easier, but to organize the rules of plundering in the form of international organizations, such as the WTO, the United Nations, and NATO, and to impose them on the world as a fate and divine decree. We, in Jordan, reject these rules sometimes, and submit to them at other times. This also applies to Syria where they think of Foreign Trade Minister Muhammad al-'Imadi as a prime minister. In Lebanon, they put a billionaire at the head of the executive branch, and a university economics teacher in Egypt to remedy the situation. This is at a time when we all know that our Arab economic relations are ridiculous. In 1993, the investment of Arab funds in the Arab world totalled $308 million, the largest part of which invested in the real estate sector and the princes' palaces, which is the worst kind of investment.

Running like rabbits is not a solution to facing the rich ones' plans to impose hegemony on the poor ones, whether running backward by rejecting these plans, or running forward by adapting to the coming plague. The solution lies in opening Arab markets to the Arabs, opening investment and borders for commodities and goods, reactivating the Arab common market, and getting rid of the retaliatory tribal policies.

We do not call for restoring Arab ties as they were in the past, for these relations have always been relations of traps, axes, revenge, and lies, but we call for true relations. It is disgraceful that the Israelis tour Europe to collect funds for us, for the Syrians, or the Palestinians, to attract us to peace. This paid peace is an insult, especially since Arab funds are being squandered in the world.

The WTO, the GATT, and all such organizations represent the conspiracy of the rich against the poor to enslave the latter. Yesterday, I bought medicine for 105 dinars. So, if the GATT imposes its rights on our medicine industry, then a patient will die because he cannot afford to buy medicine.

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## India

### Commentary Considers U.S. Motives for Defense Ties

*BK2806155595 Delhi INDIAN EXPRESS in English 27 Jun 95 p 8*

[Commentary by J.N. Dixit under the "Defense and security" rubric: "The postponed trip"]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] One of the qualitative shifts in India's defence policies since the disintegration of the Soviet Union was a diversification of sources of defence supplies and opening up new contacts for defence cooperation with a number of countries. The process had commenced by the middle of 1991, when India had clear indications of impending changes in global strategic and defence equations. After a gap of nearly two decades India sent signals to the US, Britain, France and Germany on one hand and to the south-east Asian countries on the other that it would like to build up defence and defence supplies relations with them.

These policy orientations were reflected in the increased frequency and higher-level visits by senior armed forces personnel and defence ministers from these countries to India and vice versa. India exploring possibilities of acquiring defence supplies from West Europe, North America and Scandinavian countries and examining the feasibility of cooperation in defence with ASEAN countries individually manifested these trends. The proposals of the U.S. General Kirkleiter in 1989-90, the holding of joint naval exercises with the U.S. and a number of other countries, visits of our Service Chiefs to North America, the ASEAN countries and Australia, especially the visits of our Defence Minister to countries in these areas reflected India's policy of acquiring new contacts in the spheres of defence and national security.

A significant dimension to these efforts was to be added with the scheduled visits of our Defence Secretary K. A. Nambiar to the U.S. and Indonesia this summer. However, news in the first fortnight of June was that these visits stand postponed. What is significant is that the postponement was decided upon just a few days before they were to take place. The reason for the postponement of the visit to the U.S. has not been clearly articulated by either the Government of the U.S. or our own Government, but it is understood that a statement by Mr Walter Slocombe, under-secretary of defence policy of the US Defence Department in an Asia Society meeting on June 6 was the main reason.

Mr Slocombe articulated the US policy on defence cooperation with India as follows: "There should not be any unrealistically high expectation from the visit next fortnight of a high-level Indian defence delegation to the United States. Arms sales and technology transfer are not on the agenda for the talks. Though cooperation in the sphere of defence research has been identified as an area of bilateral interaction between the two countries, it will not be an area of immediate results. It will develop only step by step. India and the United States have an opportunity to work together, which was not available a few years ago, but with Pakistan it is a matter of reviving a dormant relationship. With India, we have to build up from scratch."

Outlining the cautious, even unencouraging, attitude of the US towards India in the defence sphere, Mr Slocombe proceeded to state "We can begin by matching perceptions and seeing problems where we can. We are interested in trying to understand better India's defence budgeting and planning and hope that the Indian delegation when it comes would make a presentation on the subject to ensure greater transparency in the manner which both China and Pakistan have done." Mr Slocombe, who is the second ranking official in the Pentagon after Defence Secretary Perry showed an obvious lack of enthusiasm about Mr Nambiar's visit which was to commence on June 21. He made the statement even as Indian and U.S. commando units were engaged in a joint exercise in Northern India, and immediately after Indo-U.S. joint naval exercises had been held in May in the Arabian Sea.

Future prospects of Indo-U.S. defence cooperation have to be assessed on the basis of two criteria. First, what are the American intentions in structuring Indo-U.S. defence cooperation? Secondly, is there a parallelism or convergence of U.S. and Indian security interests which would contribute to an increase in content and expansion in range of Indo-U.S. defence relationship? As far as the first criterion goes, regardless of the positive statements made by Defence Secretary Perry during his visit to India, Mr Slocombe has been more candid. He did not show much interest in India's security concerns or India's defence requirements. He indicated that the U.S. wanted to understand better India's defence budgeting and planning and wanted India to be more transparent about these matters as China and Pakistan have been, though it is doubtful whether the Chinese have really been transparent. What we should be concerned with are the objectives and interests of the U.S. in fashioning defence cooperation with us. These are: First, the U.S. desires to have sufficient influence with our defence establishment and with the Govermnent of India to ensure that the levels of our armed forces, our weapons systems and defence capacities do not cross thresholds which would threaten the balance of power between India and Pakistan in South Asia. "India's hegemonistic potentialities should be contained"! This particular view

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was clearly expressed early in 1992 in the United States defence planning guide for the postcold war era prepared under the guidance of the then US under-secretary for defence policy Wolfowitz.

The first step towards this is of course to insist to the extent possible on India being transparent about its defence budgeting and defence management procedures and, secondly, to persuade India to reduce its defence expenditure and its armed forces. Thirdly, India's non-adherence to the non-proliferation treaty and India's insistence on retaining its freedom of option to utilise nuclear technology and missile technology for defence purposes have to be controlled and tempered in a manner which would conform to U.S. perceptions and strategic interests. Fourthly, while political pressure is generated for this purpose, India should be persuaded not to acquire sophisticated technologies related to its defence industries. Fifthly, the very limited training programmes, joint exercises and exchange of military personnel for training and educational purposes should be aimed at influencing India's defence establishment to conform to the U.S. world-view even if some elements of this world-view contradict India' s special security concerns and interests. Sixthly, Indo-U.S. defence co-operation should not acquire any dimension or content which would weaken the U.S.-Pakistan defence relationship or which would generate apprehensions in Pakistan.

The former U.S. Chief of Joint Chiefs' Committee [title as published], Gen Colin Powell, aptly summed up prospects for Indo-U.S. defence cooperation when he said in the middle of 1992 that a bridge for such co-operation is just being built. "You must not overload the bridge before it settles down and becomes strong enough." He was being polite in telling India that this relationship should not be built upon excessive expectations. While the visit of Mr Nambiar may take place, its postponement has been a damper, particularly because this was the first time that the senior-most civilian and defence policy makers of India and U.S. were going to interact with each other. Civilian interaction on defence issues between two democracies is essential, where civil control over military establishment is axiomatic.

The postponement of Mr Nambiar's visit to Indonesia was due to the Charar Sharif incident. There were apparently signals from Indonesia that a visit by an Indian defence delegation so soon after the destruction of the Charar shrine may be misunderstood among Islamic countries, particularly Pakistan. Though our Service Chiefs and our Defence Minister have visited ASEAN countries since late 1991 and bilateral defence cooperation proposals and projects are under discussion, the delaying of Mr Nambiar's visit to Indonesia must make us aware of the Islamic factor and the China factor which remain influential considerations in the defence and security cooperation policies of important ASEAN countries.

**Commentary Views 'Change' in U.S. Stand on Kashmir**

*BK2806051195 Delhi All India Radio Network in English 0245 GMT 28 Jun 95*

[Commentary by M.K. Tikku]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The United States ambassador, Mr. Frank G. Wisner's, two-day visit to Kashmir must have provided him an opportunity to make a firsthand assessment of the situation currently obtaining in the valley. Ambassador Wisner, who was accompanied by half a dozen senior members of the diplomatic staff of his mission, also had occasion to discuss the situation with a wide spectrum of representatives ranging from senior officials of the government and the security forces to the leaders of political parties. The ambassador also had a meeting with the Hurriyyat leaders and met some of them separately as well.

The security officials showed the ambassador and his team a lot of material evidence of Pakistan's deep involvement in aiding and abetting terrorism in Kashmir. At the end of such wide-ranging interaction, the conclusions that Ambassador Wisner arrived at attain an added significance. In a nutshell, he made three important points. Speaking to newspersons in Srinagar and later in Jammu, the envoy pointed out that the United States does not have a mediatory or any such role in resolving the issue. Second, differences between India and Pakistan should be sorted out through bilateral talks between the two sides as provided under the Simla Agreement. And third, the U.S. Government is supportive of the move to hold elections in Jammu and Kashmir.

It is reasonable to expect that this should help clear some of the fog that has been hanging over the political landscape in Kashmir. As a result, the Hurriyyat leaders who often sought intervention by Western diplomats on their behalf too might feel persuaded to prepare themselves for participation in the forthcoming elections in the state. They might now be able to see that holding of elections is receiving a lot of diplomatic support and their insistence on finding a solution to the Kashmir issue well before any elections are held may not be sustainable.

Ambassador Wisner's remarks are significant. Not just, because he represents a country that carries a lot of clout and influence in international affairs, but also because they represent a mild change in the American standpoint on the subject. Historically, the United States

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policy on Kashmir had tilted in favor of Pakistan. It is possible that the manner in which Pakistan was getting embroiled in increasing ethnic violence in the Sindh province and the unavailing manner in which militancy in the Kashmir valley have been going on was causing sufferings on all sides without getting the situation anywhere near solution. These might have brought in a certain moderation in the U.S. position. But, whatever might have been the reasons, it is hard to see how a country that has been speaking for democratic rights in international fora could have but supported the call for elections in Jammu and Kashmir.

### Chief Ministers Urged To Defend Public Sector

*BK2806151195 Delhi HINDUSTAN in Hindi 26 Jun 95 p 6*

[Editorial: "Jyoti Basu's Assurance"]

[FBIS Translated Text] West Bengal Chief Minister Jyoti Basu has turned from being a Marxist into a realist, and he is not disguising his transformation. The way China realized the necessity of beginning economic reforms at the right moment — which is enabling it to give the developed countries a run for their money as far as rate of development is concerned — has inspired Basu, who having withstood severe criticism inside and outside his party, is now visiting America and Europe to seek foreign investment in his state. He has made his view absolutely clear regarding foreign investment and now it is quite likely that his realistic approach to the issue may prove more practical and fruitful. During his trip he has already received assurance of $10 million in foreign investment. If this money actually reaches West Bengal, industrial development will definitely get a shot in the arm. What is particularly interesting is the fact that Basu is not the only one going abroad to woo foreign investors. There are many chief ministers who have followed suit with great fervor. It was precisely for this reason that former Uttar Pradesh Chief Minister Mulayam Singh Yadav visited Europe recently. Haryana Chief Minister Bhajan Lal went abroad earlier, followed by Bihar Chief Minister Laloo Prasad Yadav and Maharashtra Chief Minister Manohar Joshi. They all had just one mission: to invite foreign investors to their respective states. Chief ministers who have not visited foreign countries for this purpose are likely to do so sooner or later. What deserves special mention in this context is the statement by Basu to a group of potential investors which possibly foreshadows the future. He assured the group that the apparent general consensus about economic reforms is likely to continue, regardless of which party rules the government. He further emphasized that the consensus which seems to permeate all of India on doing away with various rules and licensing systems and encouraging foreign investment and technology is likely to continue even after the general elections. No matter which party forms the government, the initiative for economic reform should survive intact, he added.

As a matter of fact, foreign investors are still apprehensive lest a change of government also result in changing the policy regarding economic reform. Their hesitations and inhibitions could be removed by such assurances from chief ministers like Basu, Yadav, and Joshi. In case there is a change in the government after the general elections, these same opposition leaders are likely to assume power and authority. In this light, Basu's assurance acquires special significance. It is also worthwhile, however, to mention Basu's confession of his difference with government policy about certain aspects of economic reform. Despite his support of the abolition of the licensing and permit system and his encouragement of foreign investment, he is very much against closing down working industrial units. Many of these units in West Bengal have been closed for a long time.

Whatever Basu has said about future economic policy is not wrong either. In fact, there is a mist still clouding our economic reforms. If reform means liberalizing our economy, it is very welcome. If, however, the public sector is eliminated and only the private sector is encouraged, most certainly this won't augur well for Indian society. The most useful system for India will ensure more capital investment and more production with the subsequent generation of a large number of job opportunities. Hence it is essential to revive the sick or dead industrial units, even through the use of fresh investment. These efforts by the chief ministers ought to be viewed in the perspective of the requirements of their respective states.

### Kashmir Governor Interviewed on Postponed Elections

*BK2506070295 Delhi INDIA TODAY in English 30 Jun 95 p 75*

["Excerpts" of interview with Jammu and Kashmir Governor K.V. Krishna Rao by Principal Correspondent Ramesh Vinayak in Srinagar; date not given]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Q. Why were polls postponed after taking the election rhetoric to such a high pitch?

A. I am wondering too. The CEC [chief election commissioner] had come to Srinagar with some Home Ministry people and met administrators and political leaders who, as far as I know, conveyed readiness to participate. Only opposition parties were not ready. As for the NC [National Conference], it wanted the

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autonomy question resolved. I guess the Centre needs more time to resolve the matter.

Q. Why didn't T.N. Seshan get your assessment?

A. I don't know. I invited him for lunch. But he said he wanted more time with political parties.

Q. Was the Charar fiasco a reason for the postponement?

A. Well, to the extent that the people were very upset. But you can't keep crying over it.

Q. Has the Centre's decision made your position awkward?

A. I'm not bothered about personal factors. The prime minister has given me full backing. My effort will be to have the polls as early as possible.

Q. How long will it take to restart the political process?

A. It depends on the Centre. We are ready. I have cautioned that till June end we are in a much better situation. After that, infiltration will increase. I can't see the situation improving.

Q. Hasn't the postponement exposed the lack of a clear policy on Kashmir?

A. I am not so much worried at the loss of momentum. We can get it going. But several other obstacles will come in my way. Like the induction of foreign mercenaries. If you hold elections after six months, they will get more time to eliminate political leaders. And you can have more incidents like Charar Sharif.

Q. Almost all political parties have accused you of messing up things.

A. I take full responsibility for all that happens under my governorship.

Q. Including the Charar bungling?

A. Absolutely. But nothing went wrong as far as Charar is concerned.

Q. But the Home Ministry is reportedly blaming you.

A. I've nothing to do with the ministry's reaction. I deal with the prime minister.

Q. It is felt that you represent a military face of India in Kashmir, and that you should be replaced with a governor with political acumen.

A. They are welcome to get anybody if he can do better. My standing resignation is there with the prime minister. But he wants me to continue.

Q. Critics charge that you lack political vision.

A. Indiraji [Indira Gandhi] made me governor in the North- east, which was in turmoil. When I left, militancy was sorted out. So how can you say I don't understand politics? Just because I am an armyman? Tomorrow you put a bureaucrat in my place, critics would say he is absorbed in files. Put a Congressman, and the allegations would be that he is pursuing party politics. There is no end to it.

## Iran

### IRGC Commander Warns of U.S. Cold War 'Threat'

*LD2606143095 Tehran Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran First Program Network in Persian 0733 GMT 26 Jun 95*

[Speech by Mohsen Reza'i, supreme commander of the Islamic Revolution Guard Corps, before the Friday prayers sermons in Tehran on 23 June — recorded]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] [passage omitted] The most important threat against us, as you know, is the world arrogance. The world arrogance is at the root of threats against the Islamic world. The United States is a threat to the Islamic Republic, as it is a threat to many Islamic countries. The U.S. threats, and threats in general, take two shapes: armed combat or cold war. Both are designed against the national interests of nations. [passage omitted]

Cold war and political war include sabotaging Iran's relations with regional countries and interfering with Iran's international relations with European countries, things that the Americans and the Israelis are doing today. Cold war and armed combat have many forms, and these two methods are threats against the national interests of a country.

For some time the Americans have been conducting a cold war; and not only in the Persian Gulf. Unfortunately, some of our intellectuals think that the Americans have only created a cold war in the Persian Gulf; this is not so. For some time the Americans have been conducting a cold war in three parts of the world. These areas are the Persian Gulf, Europe, and the China-Japan region of Asia. The Americans have conducted a cold war in the three fronts because of the vacuum of power created after the fall of the Soviet Union. While the Soviets were in power there were political lines between the Americans and the Soviets in Europe, the Middle East, and Asia. Since the destruction of the Soviets and the collapse of the Soviet Union, a power vacuum has been created in the world which the Americans wish to use to maximum capacity. In fact, they ventured on an internationally opportunistic act. The Americans have started the cold war in those regions of the world.

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In Europe, the Americans intend to expand the boundaries of the NATO military treaty to the whole continent. They want to make eastern European countries NATO members. You must have heard that about a month ago the Russian defense minister threatened the United States that if Americans tried to achieve that aim, the Russians would not sit quietly, and that if the Americans wanted to extend NATO boundaries to eastern European countries, if they want to take NATO borders to Russia, and if they want to move the former U.S.-Russian boundary from Germany to the international Russian borders — more than 400 or 500 kms of U.S. advance toward western Russia's borders — then Russia would treat this as being historical opportunism. Europe is one of the areas of the cold war. [passage omitted]

The second area is the Persian Gulf, where the Americans have started a cold war. In the Persian Gulf region, all the Islamic countries are the target. Even the countries which have provided port facilities or other facilities for the Americans are targets for the Americans. The 5th Fleet, which the United States has formed in the Persian Gulf, is a threat against all the Middle East countries. Of course, Iran is one of these countries. The very people who provoked Saddam Husayn against Iran later learned that Saddam would turn against them. The very people who provided the Iraqi regime with ports, highways, railways, and transport facilities during the Iran-Iraq war, and who gave Saddam many petrodollars, learned that Saddam was the wolf who claimed compassion for Arab countries. He called himself the son of the Arab nation and came to fight Iran under an Arab banner. Later, he went to fight the Arabs under an Islamic banner and with the slogan of God is Great. It became clear that slogans have no meaning for him. He is neither Arab nor Muslim. He attracted the trust of the Arab countries toward himself, but Arab countries later learned that they had made a great mistake.

That historic mistake might be repeated in the formation of the 5th U.S. fleet in the Persian Gulf. God forbid, should our friends in the Persian Gulf think that because they cannot defend themselves against the United States, they should make some concessions toward the United States in terms of ports and marine facilities, or to sell their national rights to the Americans. Of course they would regret this later. [passage omitted]

The reason for the initiation of the U.S. cold war is historic opportunism. The Americans have not turned into a natural power through a historic process, where they would then have to expand the geographic boundaries of their power. A short term vacuum has been created in international relations and some traditional powers have collapsed. Now the Americans think that they are the cause. The Americans think that they are the heroes of the communist defeat and that the new world order is where everyone asks them to liberate the world. They are under such an illusion. And under such political illusion they are using the international vacuum. For this very reason serious conflicts will come about between the world and the Americans. We are witness to the signs today. Europe is no longer as obedient at it used to be. Japan and China no longer have their former relations of co-existence with the United States. Today, unlike the past several years, Russia is active against the United States. Such facts indicate that, as soon as the opportunity arises, the world powers will push the United States back from its areas of conquest.

One of the aims of our military maneuvers was to tell our friends and the world that there is no vacuum of power in the region for the Americans to fill. Regional countries are able and they have a defense capacity. They can establish regional peace and security. There is no need for foreign armies, fleets, and airplanes. Iran and the Persian Gulf littoral states have sufficient power to establish regional security. This totally contradicts U.S. political strategy. The Americans have said that, because there is no one in the region to defend the littoral states of the Persian Gulf, we the Americans have come to defend Saudi Arabia, to defend Kuwait, and to defend some other country. However, the fraternal relations among these countries with Iran and the united power of these countries has sent a signal to the world. The maneuvers have sent a signal to Europe. The maneuvers have signaled to Russia and all the countries opposed to the United States that it would be better if the regional countries rely on the military unity of the region than to bring international competition to the region. Today, the United States has come here. Tomorrow, another country might bring in the Russians. Another country might bring in the French. Another country might bring in China. Then international competition would come and powers would start fighting each other. Instability would rule in the region instead of the Persian Gulf countries establishing peace and security through helping each other. The Islamic Republic of Iran wanted to signal a clear political message in such an international context. We had to prove our capability because words are not sufficient.

We now face a cold war in the region. The Americans are the leaders of the cold war. They have several options. The first option is to achieve an international consensus against us, against the regional countries, and especially against the innocent Palestinians. If the Americans fail here, they will try to achieve a regional consensus. They will try to mobilize all Middle East countries in a pact against Islam, against the Muslims

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and against the Palestinians. This would be the second option. If the Americans also fail in their second option, they would have to come forward themselves. They would have to enter the scene. If their cold war failed, they would have to enter the scene themselves. If the Europeans refuse to coordinate with them, and if the Middle East countries refuse to coordinate with them, the Americans would have to come forward themselves. Now, let us see which option is practical and whether the Americans have a chance of winning the cold war.

We think that none of the three options are practical. The first option cannot bring an international consensus to the region. U.S. selfishness, U.S. monopolism, the actions it has taken without consultation with the Europeans, and the fact that Zionist activity rules the U.S. front, all indicate that the Americans are not able to succeed. Furthermore, the world understands that there is no benefit in cooperating with the United States. Today the Europeans understand that there is no benefit in cooperating with the United States in the affairs of the Middle East. Today the world is no longer under the threat of communism such that it has to accept U.S. leadership. The option of an international consensus is extremely difficult to achieve and has been unobtainable until now.

The second option is regional consensus. In order to achieve regional consensus, the United States would have to coordinate all the countries of the region, including Turkey, Iraq, the Persian Gulf states, Pakistan, Afghanistan and the central Asian countries. It would have to bring all these countries into a formula around itself in order to win the cold war which it has started in the Persian Gulf. This is not possible for many reasons which I do not want to discuss in detail.

The third option remains. Are the Americans brave enough to come forward themselves? Would they come face to face with Islam? Several years ago a few Americans were taken hostage in Lebanon by the Hezbollah forces there — and it had nothing to do with Iran — and the Americans ran away. They pulled out all their forces from Lebanon. Americans do not have the power of confrontation. [passage omitted]

Our analysis is that the Americans have no option. However, this does not mean that we should not try or that we should take things easy. [passage omitted] Today, we have started a powerful diplomacy on the international scene to isolate the United States. We have had many achievements. But diplomacy is not sufficient. We also need to continue our economic reconstruction and to pay no attention to the economic sanctions. However, although economic reconstruction is needed, it is not sufficient. Beside the diplomacy and the reconstruction, we had to demonstrate our defense capacity once again. That would have completed the three pillars of our defense policy for the world. We had to gather all our Hezbollah forces once more in a show of force. This military demonstration, along with diplomacy and economic reconstruction, would have completed a full defense configuration. Why? Because there are many countries in the world that are not sure whether they should join the United States in the cold war it has started in the Persian Gulf.

Many countries are not sure whether the Americans would succeed. Some even said that the Americans would not go back on their word, and that if they were to fail in the cold war they would initiate a military attack against Iran and they might succeed then. These issues were raised among political analysts and thinkers across the world. The world needed to see that the United States is not successful against Iran, be it in its cold war or its armed combat. This was demonstrated in the great Ashura maneuver, which had to be held to signal to the world that the Americans cannot win — in a cold war or in armed combat — against Islamic Iran, and that Islamic Iran has become an invincible power. [passage omitted]

### Official on Desire for Peaceful Border With Iraq

*LD2606073095 Tehran IRNA in English 0717 GMT 26 Jun 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tehran, June 26, IRNA — Deputy Foreign Minister Mohammad Javad Zarif stressed that Iran wants a peaceful and friendly atmosphere on its western border with Iraq.

Speaking to the English-language daily IRAN NEWS, published Monday [26 June], he said, "we want our border with Iraq free of tension and trouble."

Iran wants its relations with Iraq on the basis of international norms and these ties should be allowed to improve under the framework of mutual interest, he added.

"To achieve these objectives certain hurdles should be removed before the two countries assume friendly ties," he said, adding that the issue of the exchange of prisoners of war should be ironed out first before taking any other step in this direction.

The deputy foreign minister for international and legal affairs noted that the humanitarian issue should be tackled first before other matters are addressed.

Referring to last month's visit of 'Ali Khorram, the foreign ministry envoy to Baghdad, Zarif said, "We witnessed certain positive indications from the Iraqi

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side for the resumption of friendly ties with the Islamic Republic."

He further expressed hope that these indications would be translated into reality.

Although Iran and Iraq had a war for years, "We are also neighbors... problems and hurdles stand in the way of reciprocal relations which can be removed through political will and the determination of the officials of both countries."

**UN Representative Reports Iraqi Violations**

*LD2906092895 Tehran IRNA in English*
*0719 GMT 29 Jun 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] United Nations, New York, June 29, IRNA — Iran's permanent representative to the United Nations reported 26 cases of Iraqi cease-fire violations between March 1-14, to the U.N. secretary general.

Kamal Kharrazi in a letter to Butrus Butrus-Ghali referred to the firing of mortars towards Iran's territory, traffic and concentration of Iraqi forces in border areas, erecting tents and engineering operations as instances of Iraqi cease-fire violations.

Setting up strongholds and observation posts, installation of automatic machine-gun, mortar launchers and anti-aircraft artillery on Iraqi border posts, installation of barbed wire and planting mines were also mentioned in the letter.

The letter, circulated as a Security Council document on Wednesday [28 June], also referred to the destruction of a residential unit and a bakery in 'Qil Qiliyeh' border village in Marivan in an Iraqi artillery attack.

The letter also reported three other instances of violation including the flight of six Iraqi fighters and four helicopters in a low altitude over border regions in west of 'Abadan, Sumar and Ra's ul-Bisheh.

Firing of four 60-mm mortars on the Iranian territory in Tappeh Shahr region and violation of two Iraqi vessels into Iran's coastal waters in Arvand Rud were also pointed out.

Also, the letter added, 31 Iraqi boats with 71 passengers were seen patrolling in Arvand Rud on March 12.

**Foreign Ministry Condemns 'Brutal' Serb Attacks**

*LD2906122795 Tehran IRNA in English*
*1208 GMT 29 Jun 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tehran, June 29, IRNA — A Foreign Ministry spokesman in a message here Thursday [29 June] condemned the Bosnian Serbs' recent "brutal" aggressions on residential units of various Bosnian cities and districts, especially their Wednesday attack on Bosnia's radio and television building, which killed and injured a number of reporters.

The spokesman expressed regret over the incident and condemned these "savage" attacks, whose targets were civilians, including innocent women and children.

He called on the international community to react against such acts and endeavor towards ending the ongoing critical situation in the region.

The spokesman further voiced concern over the spread of clashes in the Balkans and voiced his deep regret over the insurgent Serbs' who he said did not believe in any principle nor observed even the most basic humane principles in their attacks.

**Cultural Minister Discusses Ties With Cuba**

*LD2806164695 Tehran IRNA in English*
*1559 GMT 28 Jun 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tehran, June 28, IRNA — Ways of promoting Iran Cuba art and cultural ties was discussed on Wednesday [28 June] in a meeting between Minister of Culture and Islamic Guidance, Mostafa Mirsalim and Cuban Ambassador to Iran, Enrique Trujillo Papallo. [sentence as received]

In the meeting, Papallo referring to Cuba's interest in promotion of art and cultural ties with Iran, voiced hope that the expansion of these ties would bring about positive results.

"Despite the United States' trade embargo against Iran, Iranian people by resisting on basis of their goals, proved that such actions cannot undermine their independence," Cuban ambassador said.

In the meeting, Mirsalim referring to the enemies' plots on imposing cheap culture said, "Iranian people will resist against cultural plots."

**Meeting Held in Tehran on Caspian Sea Issues**

**Velayati Opens Meeting**

*LD2806132495 Tehran IRNA in English*
*1318 GMT 28 Jun 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tehran, June 28, IRNA — Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati opened the first meeting of heads of legal departments of Caspian Sea littoral states on legal issue relating to the Caspian Sea, here on Wednesday [28 June].

In his inaugural speech Velayati said, "In order to establish peace and stability in the region and make use of Caspian Sea resources, comprehensive regulations for protecting the sea's environment should be formulated."

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"Our resposibility towards Caspian Sea is not limited to a paritcular period of time and we should create such conditions that the future generations will also be able to use its resources," Velayati added.

The Iranian foreign minister underscored that in order to take advantage of Caspian Sea resources, the regional governments should mobilize their capabilities and also make use of the specialized international organizations when necessary.

Before the collapse of the former Soviet Union, valid international treaties on utilization of Caspian Sea were signed and therefore there was no problem concerning the legal regime, he told the meeting adding that there is no problem at present either.

Under the present conditions when three more states have become the Caspian Sea littoral states, bringing the total number to five and in light of the technical and scientific progresses made in exploitation of sea resources, completing and updating the previous regime is a must, Velayati added.

He further added that the experience of earlier gatherings shows that littoral states believe in cooperation and in these meetings they made certain proposals for cooperation, establishment of the organization of Caspian Sea littoral states is one of them.

In the two-day meeting, representatives from Russia, Turkmenistan, Kazakhstan, and Azerbaijan along with Iranian officials and experts will study and discuss Caspian Sea's legal regime.

The participants in the meeting will work out the agenda for foreign ministers of Caspian Sea littoral states' meeting and the time and venue of the upcoming summit of the heads of legal departments of foreign ministries.

### Official Views 'Better Exploitation'

*LD2806105095 Tehran IRNA in English 1043 GMT 28 Jun 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tehran, June 28, IRNA — Deputy Foreign Minister Mohammad Javad Zarif here Wednesday [28 June] underlined that better exploitation of the Caspian Sea resources is only possible through settlement of peace and stability in the region.

Zarif who is deputy for legal and international affairs made the remark in an interview with IRNA on the sidelines of the first meeting of heads of legal departments of the Caspian Sea littoral states to study the legal issues relating to the Caspian Sea.

Representatives from five countries, namely Iran, Turkmenistan, Kazakhstan, Azerbaijan and Russia are attending the two-day seminar which opened here at the Foreign Ministry Institute for Political and International Studies (IPIS).

Zarif told IRNA that participation of senior envoys from the littoral states in the Tehran meeting indicates the political will of those states to solve the problems of the sea and to promote cooperation among those countries.

He stressed that after reviewing the proposals made by the participant countries on different issues of the sea, decisions would be taken with regards to the current meeting and the next foreign ministerial meeting to be held in Ashgabat.

Zarif further expressed hope that the Tehran meeting would be a turning point in solving all the Caspian Sea problems.

### Daily Notes Importance for Region

*LD2906091295 Tehran IRNA in English 0831 GMT 29 Jun 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tehran, June 29, IRNA — The core of Iran's foreign policy is based on non-interference in the internal affaris of others, and on establishing ties based on mutual respect and common interest, a morning daily wrote Thursday [29 June].

Referring to the opening of a conference on the legal aspects of the Caspian Sea in Tehran, the English-language IRAN NEWS added that the experts believe that the conference is strategically and economically important not only for its littoral states but also for the entire region.

The world's biggest lake, Caspian, is full of God-given gifts, and its littoral states want to make maximum use of these riches, it noted.

It stated that all possible and probable hurdles could be remnoved if the legal status of the Caspian Sea is determined by Iran, Russia, Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan and Azerbaijan Republic, countries that are around the sea.

The issue of the legal status surfaced after the disintegration of the Soviet Union in 1991 and it was highlighted when the Azerbaijan Republic signed an dlrs. [dollars] eight billion contract with a consortium of Western firms on September 20, 1994, it said.

"The Islamic Republic's stand is clear," the editorial stressed, "contrary to U.S. and Zionist propaganda, Tehran is for durable peace, security and stability in the region and elsewhere in the world."

Iran and the former Soviet Union signed accords on February 26, 1921 and March 25, 1940 defining the legal status of the Caspian Sea and determining how

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to use its natural wealth, it noted adding, "No major disputes arose between Tehran and Moscow since they signed the accords."

Referring to the suggestion made by Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati at the Caspian Sea conference on pooling their resources for making better use of the wealth in the sea, the article said that this is possible only when a comprehensive plan, covering all legal aspects of the sea, is finalized by all the littoral states.

After determining the Caspian's Legal status, the littoral states should decide on a way to work together and develop the sea's resources without allowing outsiders to exploit the situation, it suggested.

"The Tehran meeting is a preliminary one," it reiterated, "but it could be the beginning of something which will benefit not only the persent generation but also generations to come."

The paper concluded by saying, it could also pave the way for multi-nation cooperation, peace, stability and security of the region.

**New Price Set for All Types of Tea**

*95LA0271D Tehran RESALAT in Persian 9 May 95 p 11*

[FBIS Translated Text] **Economic Affairs Division—The new price of various kinds of tea was announced by the Consumers and Producers Protection Organization.**

According to a report by the Public Relations Office of this organization, the consumer price of a kilogram of ordinary mixed tea in paper packages was announced at 2,200 rials [R], and in open form at the factory warehouse at R1,750.

Also, a kg of mixed Tarh tea or Bakareh Tarh mixed tea in cardboard packages is R4,200 for consumers; half a kg, R2,100; and in open form at the factory warehouse, R3,350.

Based on this report, the retail price of a kg of high-quality domestic tea in cardboard boxes was announced at R5,500; 500 grams at R2,750; 200 grams at R1,120; and 100 grams at R570.

The total profit and cost of packaging for every kg of paper-packaged tea was announced at R210 and tea in cardboard and cartons at R650.

This report adds: The consumer prices in Tehran are fixed at the above prices, and in other provincial cities, the cost of transportation will be added to the price by the Central Offices of Commerce of provinces.

**Nationwide Rice Distribution Continues**

*95LA0271A Tehran RESALAT in Persian 9 May 95 p 11*

[FBIS Translated Text] **Economic Affairs Division—At the present time, the distribution of imported rice continues in some of the stores of the urban and rural consumer cooperatives.**

An official in this organization made this statement and told our correspondent: At present, the distribution of Thailand rice at 980 rials per kilogram continues in some of the stores of this organization, and every person is sold 5 kg of rice.

Our correspondent adds: At the present, the price of various kinds of rice has increased significantly in the market, and lack of sufficient distribution in the form of coupons has caused problems for the people. It is said that the Ministry of Commerce, like it has with other goods, is trying to announce modifying coupons to reduce the price and increase the supply of rice.

**Tons of Rice To Be Purchased From Pakistan**

*95LA0271L Tehran RESALAT in Persian 17 May 95 p 11*

[FBIS Translated Text] **Islamabad (IRNA)—In a meeting on Tuesday [16 May] between the minister of roads and transport of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Pakistani minister of commerce, the two countries reached agreement on the export of 100,000 tons of Pakistani rice to Iran this year.**

In this meeting, Engineer Akbar Torkan and Chaudhary Ahmad Mukhtar also agreed to create five joint border markets in five areas.

Both sides also negotiated purchasing sugar and paper from Pakistan by the Islamic Republic of Iran.

**Daily Reports on Foreign Currency, Gold Markets**

*95LA0270B Tehran SALAM in Persian 21 May 95 p 1*

[FBIS Translated Text] **New decisions of the Cabinet sent shock waves through the foreign currency and gold markets.**

**Foreign currency dealers yesterday bought the U.S. dollar for between 4,400 and 4,800 rials [R].**

**The price of the old-design Spring of Freedom coin reached R500,000 yesterday.**

**News Service—The open foreign currency, gold, and household appliance markets faced a relatively serious recession yesterday.**

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Our correspondent's report from the open foreign currency market indicates that following the announcement of the new decisions of the Cabinet with regard to setting the rate of foreign currency and the rate of R3,000 on the U.S. dollar, the open foreign currency market has been in a relative state of shock.

Based on this report, yesterday the U.S. dollar was purchased by dealers on Ferdowsi Street and the Estanbol Intersection in Tehran at between R4,400 and R4,800, but there was no inclination on the part of the dealers to sell foreign currency.

Yesterday, moneychangers too either closed their shops or, even though they were open, avoided any sort of transaction and announcement of foreign currency rates, particularly on the dollar.

According to one dealer, the U.S. dollar in Dubai was traded for R5,600 to R5,800.

The gold market in Tehran, too, was unsettled and was accompanied by a severe drop in prices, so that the old-design Spring of Freedom gold coin was bought and sold at R500,000.

Also, a new-style Spring of Freedom gold coin was priced at R450,000 yesterday. Gold was sold at R48,000 per gram yesterday.

Yesterday, in the household appliance and non-perishable goods market, there was a relatively severe recession in transactions.

Sellers of foreign appliances believe that because there is no particular plan to procure such items and the allocated foreign currency in the Central Bank is mostly used on raw materials for essential goods and domestic household goods, the distribution of these appliances and their price will take an appropriate form, but regarding foreign goods, such assurances are unlikely.

Yesterday on the whole, the price of goods in the household appliances market faced a decrease of 5 to 10 percent, but no massive transactions were taking place.

## Pakistan

### Editorial Views 'Hypocrisy' of U.S. Policy

*BK2606100095 Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 26 Jun 95 p 6*

[Editorial: "The self-appointed custodian of peace"]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The US Defence Department spokesman seems to be worried about the possibility of China or any other developed country transferring any missile technology to Iran or Pakistan or for that matter to any Muslim country. The philosophy behind this concern is that having gained an initial advantage over the world in regard to military technology, having armed itself to the teeth with a horrendous array of the most deadly weapons of mass destruction and also the means to deliver these to any part of the world and having demonstrated its ability to do so in Japan some fifty years ago, now the US is determined to prevent any other nation acquiring comparable technology. The US accepts the European countries that have mastered advanced technology in nuclear weapons and missile technology. It has decided that no country of the Third World, especially, no Muslim country, shall be permitted to acquire advanced technology to enable it to bridge the widening gap between the advanced industrial nations and the backward former colonial world, which should remain at the mercy of the advanced countries.

To enforce its will, the United States has commissioned the notorious CIA to monitor all transfer of technology. It is particularly careful, about the Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR) and at the slightest suspicion that such a transfer might take place it raises a hue and cry to prevent it. Even without having a shred of evidence and basing his contention on mere suspicion, the spokesman of the US Defense Department accused China of supplying or intending to supply missile technology or missile parts to Pakistan and Iran in violation of the MTCR. Even when the CIA states that it does not have any 'conclusionary' evidence of any violation of the MTCR, the US Department voices its concern about the possibility of other small and weak nations acquiring technology which could enable them to defend themselves from powerful neighbours or from the bullying of those who have declared a New World Order of which they are the custodians and masters.

Science as any school boy knows is not and can never be the monopoly of any nation or group of nations. Knowledge of the physical world and the forces of nature have been and always will be a social endeavour where many men working in their laboratories miles apart may collaborate to discover the secrets of nature for the benefit of all mankind. Francis Bacon, the founder of modern science, stated that science was meant for the benefit of all mankind, but in today's world a few advanced countries having stolen a march over others have tried to monopolise all scientific knowledge and also to monopolise the uses and applications of science for profit and for the extension of political power over other nations and countries. Mankind cannot allow any one nation to acquire power over the earth and its inhabitants, which is what the United States is striving to do now.

The hypocrisy of the US and its allies is obvious to the world. They are foremost in arming themselves with

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all kinds of weapons. Their search for more destructive weaponry continues and yet when they address the Third World, they assume the garb of the pious peace loving patriarch who will not allow the world to acquire weapons of mass destruction. They claim the right to act as the policeman of the world and ask us Asians, Latin Americans and Africans to depend upon them to keep the peace and ensure justice for them. Their actions in Bosnia, Palestine, Iraq, Libya and Iran clearly indicate that they will crush all independent states, especially all Muslim states and will keep them underdeveloped to be exploited by the economically advanced states.

The US allows Israel to have nuclear weapons and accepts Israelis plea that they need these weapons for their own security which is threatened by the Arabs. It will not accept the same argument in the case of Pakistan or Iran or Libya or any other Muslim state. It is obviously a bully and acts as a bully laying down the law as it sees fit, guided only by its own national interests and has no concern for the safety, security and well-being of any other poor country struggling to safeguard its independence and striving to grow out of its poverty and backwardness.

The time has come when the US must be told that we do need a new world order, not the kind it has in mind but one that is acceptable to the whole world and which ensures equal development opportunities to all countries without regard to their religion and culture.

**Official Reportedly 'Assaulted' by Indian Police**

*BK2706040095 Islamabad Radio Pakistan Network in English 0300 GMT 27 Jun 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] An official of the Pakistan High Commission, Mr. Ibrahim Awan, was physically assaulted and beaten by the Indian police while travelling from Amritsar to Delhi by train on Sunday [25 June] on his return from Pakistan. A press release of the Pakistan High Commission in New Delhi said the Indian police forced him to open his attache case and demanded illegal gratification. They hurled abuses at him and hit him with a rifle butt. Mr. Awan was taken to Railway Police Station, where he was viciously interrogated and manhandled. The high commission has taken a very serious note of the incident, which also constitutes a violation of the existing Code of Conduct between Pakistan and India for the treatment of diplomats. A protest has been lodged with the Indian Government on the regrettable incident.

**Daily Views 'Provocative Action'**

*BK2806101795 Rawalpindi JANG in Urdu 28 Jun 95 p 10*

[Editorial: "Indian Violence on Pakistani Diplomat"]

[FBIS Translated Text] According to a news report, Ibrahim Awan, an official of the Pakistani High Commission in India has been mistreated by two Indian policemen, while travelling from Amritsar to Delhi on his return from Pakistan. The policemen wanted to check his luggage and later started hitting him with a rifle butt. He was detained in the police station for two hours and was also manhandled. The Pakistani High Commission has lodged a strong protest over the incident. This is a very small instance of the Indian Government's brazen disregard of international diplomatic etiquette. This is not the first time a Pakistani High Commission official has been mistreated. Whenever Pakistan is in a crisis, India indubitably commits this kind of detestable acts. The reason is that there is always India involvement behind every crisis in Pakistan. The intelligence agencies have given irrefutable proof to the government about the involvement of Indian agents in the bloodshed and arson going on in Karachi these days. So, to divert the attention of the international community, the Indian Government mistreated the Pakistani official. The Pakistani High Commission has lodged a timely protest but the matter should not be limited to mere formality. Rather, it should be brought to the attention of the international community so that under their pressure, India could be stopped from taking such provocative actions.

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